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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 5, 1918.

Vol. 14 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 3, 1929 — No. 1

Flocks and Gardens Step Ahead in Bucks

Few counties in the Commonwealth have made greater strides in both vegetable gardening and poultry raising during the past 40 years than Bucks, acording to statistics compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

There are 450,000 more chickens on Bucks County farms and over 3,000,000 more dozen eggs being produced now than in the "eighties". Market gardening has also changed from practically a sideline to a million dollar industry during the same period.

Other interesting statistics based upon Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884, and 1924 are given in the following table, the figures for the value of orchard and market garden products being reduced to the 1913 base by means of index numbers:

Trend of Agriculture in Bucks County

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	6,430	5,810
Improved land in farms	acres	293,600	323,200	237,800
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$289,000	$441,000
Value of implements and machinery		$858,000	$1,987,000	$5,155,000
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	919,000	1,697,000	1,274,500
Wheat	bus.	320,400	534,500	568,800
Oats	bus.	1,026,800	1,066,200	632,100
Rye	bus.	242,700	177,100	109,800
Buckwheat	bus.	81,600	5,900	18,500
Potatoes	bus.	242,300	567,200	582,100
Hay	tons	81,300	134,700	115,900
Value of orchard products		$77,600	$206,900	$188,900
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	246,100	122,700
Peach		.....	82,800	80,900
Value of market garden products		$2,800	$120,500	$1,059,300
Livestock Numbers				
Horses		13,400	16,700	12,000
Mules		260	1,600	410
Milk Cows		25,300	34,500	22,800
Other cattle		21,500	8,900	5,600
Sheep		20,900	4,000	1,200
Swine		33,800	34,100	17,400
Chickens		.....	347,100	805,300
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	1,741,900	5,191,000
Milk produced	gals.	.....	15,803,400	13,501,000
Butter made on farms	lbs.	2,336,200	2,693,500	142,600

Big Electric Exhibit At State Farm Show

In order to make it easy for the thousands of visitors of the State Farm Products Show in January, who are interested in the application of electricity on the farm, to get the answer to their particular problems, the Pennsylvania Joint Committee on Rural Electrification in cooperation with the Show management, has arranged for a number of meetings and demonstrations.

A vast electrical exhibit will feature many new developments. A submerged can type of milk cooling unit of the latest design, will be installed with men in charge to explain the construction and operation. An electric milking machine, electric incubators and brooders and electric driven farm work shop tools, will be shown. An adequate wiring system for the farm buildings will be featured. The more important household appliances such as the electric refrigerator, range, washer, mangle, iron, suction cleaner, etc., will be in operation.

Rural service men representing the larger electric companies will be on hand to answer questions as to how to get service, how to wire the buildings for best results and what different equipment will do. Home economics demonstrators will be present to explain the operation and work of the household appliances. Arrangements have also been made to show the progress being made in the use of the utility motor in feed grinding, wood sawing and silo filling.

A program will be offered at five different times during which all the operations and details of cooking a farm dinner on an electric range will be demonstrated. While the dinner is cooking, the operation of other household electric appliances will be explained. The sessions will be as follows: Wednesday, January 23, 9:30 to 11:30 a. m.; Wednesday, January 23, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.; Thursday, January 24, 9:30 to 11:30 a. m.; Thursday, January 24, 1:30 to 3:30 p. m.; Thursday, January 24, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., in Fahnestock Hall.

Since there are over 105,000 rural customers on electric lines, of which over 25,000 are farmers, it is believed that these electrical features will prove of major interest to Show visitors.

Takes Leading Role In Disease Control

Pennsylvania continues as one of the leading states of the Nation in the control of bovine infectious abortion—a disease which probably causes a greater economic loss than any other cattle disease now prevalent in the United States, according to Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Research work started in this Commonwealth, by the Bureau of Animal Industry, more than ten years ago, resulted in the adoption in 1920 of a definite control plan, based upon sanitary principles, repeated blood testing, and the elimination of reactors. Progress since that date prompted Dr. Munce to report recently to the American Veterinary Medical Association that "the voluntary plan of control and eradication recommended in Pennsylvania is now beyond the development stage. In 1927, approximately 25,000 blood samples were tested, 800 herds were involved, 250 herds were signed up under the plan, and 49 herds with an average of 34 cattle per herd, were issued abortion-free certificates. In 1928, approximately 40,000 blood samples were tested, 1902 herds were involved, 600 were signed up under the plan, and exactly 100 were issued abortion-free certificates."

6 Per Cent Less Winter Wheat Seeded

Acreage of winter wheat planted this fall by farmers in Pennsylvania is six per cent less than the seeded area in the fall of 1927, according to the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. A decrease of only one per cent was indicated in the August intentions-to-plant, but dry weather in some sections, which made plowing difficult, together with the disappointing crop harvested this year caused further reduction.

The acreage sown is estimated to be 1,137,000 acres compared with 1,210,000 acres sown in the fall of 1927, of which 1,101,000 acres remained to be harvested this year. Abandonment, due to winter killing, has usually not exceeded three per cent.

The condition of the 1928 wheat plantings on December 1 was reported as 90 per cent, three points below the condition of the plantings on December 1 a years ago. The average December 1 condition is 90 per cent.

Taking the entire country, winter wheat sown for next year's harvest is estimated at 43,228,000 acres, a decrease of 8.6 per cent from the revised estimate for the fall of 1927. The condition of winter wheat on December 1 is reported as 84.4 per cent compared with 86.0 per cent a year ago and 84.6 per cent, the ten-year average.

One Township Added To Beetle Area

The Federal quarantine against the Japanese beetle in Pennsylvania will be only slightly extended, according to an announcement from the United States Department of Agriculture. The plans, as indicated in the announcement, call for the extension of the quarantine line to include one additional township, that of Rye in Perry County in which Marysville is located.

In referring to isolated infestations found outside the quarantine line during the past summer, the Department states: "A considerable number of isolated points of spread remote from the general area have been determined during the past two years. With respect to such points, the Secretary approves the policy of treating them as separate control units rather than to include them by a broad extension of the quarantine lines."

This is in accordance with the policy of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, which points out that in the isolated area, soil treatment and the collection and destruction of all beetles as they emerge throughout the season, afford a greater possibility of actual eradication of the beetle than in the general area under the quarantine. Two isolated infestations were found in 1928, one at Lewistown and another at Sayre. Two years ago, such infestations were found in York and Gettysburg and both were given a thorough soil treatment last spring with most sucessful results so that an extension of the general quarantine line was not necessary.

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Vol. 14 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 17, 1929 — No. 3

100,000 People Expected at State's Greatest Farm Show

With favorable weather, one hundred thousand people are expected to visit the State Farm Products Show which opens here Tuesday morning, January 22, the Show management announced today.

Five large buildings, conveniently located in the business district of the city, are being decorated and arranged for the Show which promises to be the largest and most attractive winter farm exhibition ever held in the eastern part of the United States.

Many new and unusual features have been added this year to make the exhibits and meetings even more entertaining and educational than ever before.

The opening meeting on Tuesday evening under the direction of C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, will be one of the most interesting events of the entire week. The Potato King, Egg King and Dairy King of 1928—all outstanding Pennsylvania farmers—will be seated on the platform along with the county agricultural agents and other doers and dignitaries. Short addresses will be made by four of the State's leading citizens. Music and stunts will entertain the audience during the evening.

Huge Potato Pyramid

The huge pyramid made up of 696 bushels of potatoes—Pennsylvania's record yield—grown by H. J. Watson and Sons of Chester county, will likely be one of the most popular exhibits of the Show. The pyramid will cover approximately 400 square feet at the base and extend almost to the ceiling of the room.

Every department of the show will be filled to capacity. The corn show will far surpass previous exhibits; every county will compete this year for the first time since the corn borer began its spread in northwestern Pennsylvania. The exhibits in the egg, wool and the potato shows are also expected to maintain or exceed their previous high marks which established them as the largest displays of their respective products ever assembled in the United States.

New Poultry Features

New features of the poultry show are the international meet of the Cornish Club, the second district meet of the Rhode Island Club, and the National United Ancona Club meet. These meets are expected to bring entries and visitors from many different states and foreign countries.

The display of vegetables and the exhibit of handiwork and canned products—both new departments of the Show—will easily justify their addition, according to present indications.

Greater interest than ever before is being manifested in the exhibits of farm machinery and supplies. The Pennsylvania Show has become recognized throughout the East as opening the new season for farm machinery and is looked to as an indication of the trend in developments, just as the New York automobile show is regarded in the automobile industry.

Added to the thousands of people who come only to see the exhibits of farm products and livestock, will be hundreds who come also to buy pure bred livestock, to place orders for farm machinery and supplies and to attend one or more of the 25 annual meetings of statewide farm organizations. Several thousand officers, directors and members of organizations such as the horticultural association, the poultry association, the dairymen's association, and beekeepers association, the swine and dairy breed associations, the vegetable growers association, and the Society of Farm Women, are expected to be in the city for two or more days during show week.

1000 Boys and Girls

More than 1000 boys and girls from all sections of the Commonwealth will take part this year in the junior activities of the Show. Fully 850 young people engaged in the vocational agricultural work in connection with the State Department of Public Instruction will come to Harrisburg to enter in demonstration contests and attend the vocational program where medals will be awarded to winners in project work. Several hundred boys and girls, who are members of 4-H clubs of the Pennsylvania State College will also take a prominent part in the Show. They will make one of the most impressive displays of the Show—an exhibit of 100 baby beef steers and 60 or more fat lambs. All the boys and girls will join in a big meeting on Wednesday evening after spending a part of the day visiting exhibits, and meeting Governor Fisher and other State officials at the Capitol.

The exhibit buildings will be opened to Show visitors from Tuesday morning until Friday noon, excepting Tuesday evening. Starting Friday noon, auction sales of many of the exhibits will be held.

No admission will be charged to any of the buildings, and reduced railroad fare is being offered to members of organizations which hold meetings here during Show week.

Complete Schedule of Meetings to be Held During State Farm Products Show

ORGANIZATION	Tues. Jan. 22			Wed. Jan. 23			Thurs. Jan. 24			MEETING PLACE
	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn	Aft.	Eve.	
Joint Meeting of All Assn's			8:00							Chestnut Street Auditorium
Meeting of Young Farmers						7:30				Chestnut Street Auditorium
Livestock Judging and Sales	9:30	2:00		9:00	2:30		9:00	1:00		Inez Building
Berkshire Breeders Ass'n						7:00*				Odd Fellows Hall
Chester White Breeders Ass'n						7:00*				Odd Fellows Hall
Duroc Jersey Breeders Ass'n.						7:00*				Odd Fellows Hall
Poland China Breeders Ass'n.						7:00*				Odd Fellows Hall
Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers					12:30*					Plaza Hotel
Pennsylvania Dairymen's Ass'n				9:15	1:30	6:30*				Masonic Temple
Ayrshire Breeders Association								12:30*		University Club
Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders								12:15*		Assembly Room, Penn-Harris
Holstein Registry Ass'n.								2:00		State C. of C.
Federation of Holstein Clubs							10:00			Masonic Temple
Penna. Jersey Cattle Club								12:30*		Domestic Science Kitchen
Ass'n of Dairy and Milk Inspectors				10:00	2:00	6:00*	10:00	2:00		Claster Bldg., Public Service Comm.
State Beekeepers Association				10:30	1:30	7:00*	10:00	1:30		Elk's Home
Entomological Society of Penna.		2:00								Room 113, South Office Building
Penna. Farm Bureau Federation	10:00	2:00								Parlor A, Penn-Harris Hotel
Former State Board of Agriculture		3:00	5:30*							Elk's Home
State Horticultural Association		1:30		9:00	1:30	7:00*	9:00	1:30		Auditorium, South Office Building
Penna. Vegetable Growers Ass'n.		1:30	5:15*	9:00	1:30					State Chamber of Commerce
Penna. Potato Growers Ass'n.					1:30	6:30*	9:30			Chestnut Street Hall
Joint Committee on Rural Electri'f'ion				9:30		7:30	9:30	1:30	7:30	Fahnestock Hall
Vocational Program					1:30					Chestnut Street Auditorium
Boys and Girls Club Program		2:00	7:30	9:00	1:00	7:30	9:00	1:00		See printed program, page 25
State Pigeon Association						7:30*				Domestic Science Kitchen
Penna. State Poultry Ass'n.				9:00	1:30	6:30*				Ley Studio, Vance Building
Penna. State Baby Chick Ass'n.						6:30*	9:00	1:30		Ley Studio, Vance Building
Society of Farm Women of Penn.	10:00	1:30	6:00*	9:00						Assembly Room, Penn-Harris
State Association of Markets		1:00								Chestnut Street Hall
Threshermen and Farmer's Ass'n.**								2:00	7:30	Chestnut Street Hall

*Luncheon or banquet. See program for place in all cases where not indicated on this schedule.
The swine breeders associations hold a joint banquet at 7:00 p. m. Wednesday, followed by business meetings of each association.
**This association also hold meetings at 9 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 7:00 p. m. on Friday.

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Must Observe Dog Law to Secure Payment of Damage Claims

No person who violates or interferes in any way with the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Dog Law can recover damages caused by dogs to his or her livestock or poultry according to a recent opinion of far-reaching significance rendered by the Department of Justice to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

After explaining that the "owner" of a dog is any person who harbors a dog, has it in his care or permits it to remain on or about premises occupied by him, the opinion points out that any person who keeps an unlicensed dog, permits a dog to run at large, or does not have his dog properly tagged, is violating the law and cannot recover damages when his livestock or poultry is killed or injured by dogs.

It is stated further that if the person making the damage claim, withholds or suppresses testimony to obstruct the dog law enforcement agents in their efforts to locate the dog responsible for the damage, he will be deprived of his right to recover.

Should Assist, Not Obstruct

The spirit purpose and intent of the law is that the person making the claim for damages shall assist, not obstruct, the agent in finding the dog doing the damage, the opinion states.

Furthermore the opinion makes clear that when the person who presents a claim for damages, knows the owner of a dog but tells the appraisers and agent that the owner is unknown, and it can subsequently be proven that he does know, then he should be indicted and convicted of perjury.

The Secretary of Agriculture is also advised that when a person making a claim for damages refuses to permit members of his family to testify when called as witnesses, the claim should be denied.

In line with this opinion, the Bureau of Animal Industry will make careful investigations in all cases where the faintest shadow of suspicion exists of collusion of or want of openness and fairness in giving information regarding damage caused by dogs.

"The time is definitely past when any person in Pennsylvania can violate or interfere with the full enforcement of the dog law and yet recover damages caused by dogs to his or her property," the Bureau states. "Those who expect to recover compensation for such losses should be in the front rank of the Dog Law observers."

Fewer Food Law Violations in 1928

With three exceptions, the number of prosecutions for violating Pennsylvania food laws was the lowest in 1928 of any year since 1910, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

"This low number of violations in the face of even greater effort to detect food adulteration and misrepresentation indicates that the quality of foods offered for sale in Pennsylvania is better today than ever before in the history of the Commonwealth," Dr. Kellogg asserts.

One of the outstanding violations discovered during the year was the coffee-chicory fraud in western Pennsylvania which required approximately 100 prosecutions before the adulteration was completely stopped. The adulteration of olive oil with cottonseed and other vegetable oils was another extensive fraud which required a large number of prosecutions.

Other cases of special interest were the large number of legal actions involving the sale of bakery products containing imitation jelly instead of the pure jelly. Other violations more frequent in the past but still existing to a limited extent in the Commonwealth include the sale of cold storage and stale eggs as fresh eggs, the sale of milk and cream deficient in butter fat, the sale of honey adulterated with glucose, the sale of decomposed meats and fish, the sale of butter adulterated with water, the sale of artificially colored and misbranded carbonated beverages and the sale of watered oysters.

More Interest In Potato Grades

Stimulated by the premium being paid for high-grade Pennsylvania-grown potatoes, farmers in a number of the more important potato-growing counties have, through their county agents, requested the State Bureau of Markets to hold potato grading demonstrations in their respective communities.

Specialists of the Bureau have already held a number of these demonstrations and more are planned for for the next month. These demonstrations are usually held in storage cellars where the farmers, following the suggestions and example of the specialist, actually take a hand in grading the potatoes as they are found in the cellar.

The potato growers are finding that the best barrier against a flood of potatoes rushing into Pennsylvania markets from Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho and other states, is the barrier of high quality, Pennsylvania-grown potatoes in local markets.

Hen Lays 294 Eggs To Make Record

A White Leghorn pullet, owned by W. C. Permar of Westmoreland County, laid 294 eggs during the past year, winning top place in the Record of Performance Work conducted by the State Bureau of Markets, the Bureau has announced.

Four hundred and forty-one pullets out of 2200 entered in the work laid more than 200 eggs during the year. These were in 13 flocks in 11 counties.

Owners of leading layers with the number of eggs laid by each entry are: First, W. C. Permar, Westmoreland County, 294 eggs; second R. G. Burnham, Jefferson County, 289 eggs; third, N. D. Shellenberger, Juniata County, 282 eggs; fourth, N. D. Shellenberger, Juniata County, 281 eggs; fifth, W. C. Permar, Westmoreland County, 280 eggs; sixth, P. E. Rentzel, York County, 277 eggs; sixth, Lewis Brothers, Indiana County, 277 eggs; seventh, N. D. Shellenberger, Juniata County, 276 eggs; seventh, E. C. Johnston, Westmoreland County, 276 eggs; eight, N. D. Shellenberger, Juniata County, 274 eggs; eighth, E. C. Johnston, Westmoreland County, 274 eggs; ninth, P. E. Rentzel, York County, 273 eggs; tenth, J. E. Melhorn, Lancaster County, 272 eggs.

Each of these leading pullets laid approximately three times the number of eggs laid by the average Pennsylvania hen in a year.

12 Counties Produce State's Tobacco Crop

The 1928 Pennsylvania tobacco crop of approximately 49,580,000 pounds, was produced in 12 counties, Lancaster alone raising more than 93 per cent of the total, according to estimates made public by the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The 1928 crop was 3,340,000 pounds greater than the 1927 crop but 3,000 more acres of land was required to produce it, making the average acre yield 20 pounds less than the 1927 yield.

The total production and the total value of the 1928 crop by counties are as follows:

County	Total Production pounds	Total Value of crop dollars
Berks	154,000	18,480
Bradford	65,000	13,000
Chester	657,600	105,220
Clinton	228,600	36,580
Dauphin	92,400	12,010
Juniata	14,100	2,120
Lancaster	46,298,700	6,481,870
Lebanon	432,000	60,480
Lycoming	103,200	19,610
Snyder	14,000	2,380
Tioga	314,400	56,590
York	1,206,000	152,660
Pennsylvania	49,580,000	6,941,000

More Corn, Less Oats In Butler County

Butler County farmers are raising slightly more corn, wheat, potatoes and hay but less oats, rye and buckwheat than 40 years ago according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Furthermore, the farms have more swine and chickens but fewer horses, milk cows and sheep than in the "eighties."

The following table, derived from Federal Census figures and State estimates gives interesting statistics for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, all value figures being revised to the 1913 base by means of index numbers:

Trend of Agriculture in Butler County

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	5,370	4,180
Improved land in farms	acres	179,600	336,100	215,300
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$21,800	$141,700
Value of implements and machinery		$335,900	$915,900	$1,600,900
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	181,200	697,800	709,700
Wheat	bus.	243,300	203,200	208,900
Oats	bus.	607,400	1,060,100	745,200
Rye	bus.	114,700	126,500	18,000
Buckwheat	bus.	112,500	117,400	106,300
Potatoes	bus.	205,200	376,100	376,400
Hay	tons	27,300	73,300	79,900
Value of orchard products		$8,700	$143,500	$98,100
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	284,500	127,200
Peach		.....	42,300	62,700
Livestock numbers				
Horses		8,000	13,700	8,400
Mules		15	190	280
Milk cows		11,700	19,500	14,400
Other cattle		22,400	19,200	8,000
Sheep		66,900	54,500	6,000
Swine		32,800	34,600	10,400
Chickens		.....	190,500	306,200
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	949,600	1,773,800
Milk produced	gals.	.....	7,674,000	6,936,200
Butter made on farms	lbs.	699,800	1,935,400	1,029,900
Honey and Wax	lbs.	49,300	116,500	28,000

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Vol. 14 — Harrisburg, Pa., February 7, 1929 — No. 5

1929 State Farm Show Breaks All Former Records

"The thirteenth State Farm Products Show which just closed has really exceeded all my expectations," Secretary of Agriculture C. G. Jordan, who is chairman of the Farm Show Commission, said recently.

"The exhibits broke all former records in every department. The attendance of over 100,000 set a new high mark. The prominent part played by the boys and girls in the various exhibits, contests, and demonstrations proved a most inspiring feature of the exhibition.

"The enthusiasm manifested by both visitors and exhibitors," Mr. Jordan continued, "gives me the greatest encouragement to push forward with renewed zeal for an adequate farm show building, and the appropriation for its construction as recommended by the Governor. The record-breaking attendance assures me that the show will continue to grow and that when the new building is opened it will be filled to overflowing.

"No movement in the history of the Commonealth has ever met with more universal approval than the new building project. It has been endorsed by all the livestock and agricultural organizations of the State, also by many of our most prominent business men."

More Butter and Eggs In Cold Storage

More eggs, butter, fish, pork and mutton, but less beef, veal, game and poultry were reported in the 70 licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania on December 31, 1928, than on the same date a year previous, according to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The amount of the various products reported in storage on December 31, 1928, and December 31, 1927, are as follows:

	Dec. 31 1928	Dec. 31 1927
Eggs in shell (doz.)	2,897,839	1,871,592
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	3,119,525	2,907,383
Butter (lbs.)	3,823,887	3,100,212
Poultry (lbs.)	4,496,978	5,030,501
Fish (lbs.)	5,302,304	3,721,953
Game (lbs.)	12,972	15,003
Beef (lbs.)	1,718,316	1,892,871
Veal (lbs.)	51,939	67,340
Mutton (lbs.)	408,696	284,507
Pork (lbs.)	2,388,947	2,352,457

270 Flocks in Breed Improvement Work

Over 130,000 birds, 30,000 more than in 1927, were handled in the poultry breed improvement work conducted by the State Bureau of Markets in 1928, according to E. J. Lawless, Jr., who is in immediate charge of the work. Two hundred and seventy flocks and hatcheries located in 37 counties were represented. Of the total number of birds handled, 108,000 or about 80 per cent were approved. The percentage of culls was four less than a year previous, indicating improvement in the quality of birds making up the flocks included in the project.

A complete list of the flocks and hatcheries in which this work was conducted during 1928 has been compiled and is available to all interested parties. The list can be secured by writing to the Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg.

Ranks Higher as Livestock State

The increasing importance of Pennsylvania as a livestock state is indicated by the fact that this Commonwealth has moved during the past year from fourteenth to thirteenth place in total value of livestock.

Pennsylvania is now one of the six greatest livestock states east of the Mississippi River, being surpassed only by Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Indiana, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

In the total value of dairy cattle, Pennsylvania stands fifth being outranked only by Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, and Iowa, and in average value per head exceeds all of these leading dairy states, excepting New York.

Pennsylvania ranks tenth in total value of horses, fourteenth in total value of swine and twenty-ninth in total value of sheep. The various classes of livestock were valued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service on January 1 this year as follows: horses and colts, $40,374,000; mules and mule colts, $6,459,000; cows and heifers kept for milk, $94,905,000; other cattle and calves, $24,355,000; sheep and lambs, $4,242,000; swine, including pigs, $9,847,000; total, $180,182,000.

1,685 Commercial Orchards in State

There are 1,685 commercial orchards in Pennsylvania having 500 or more apple or peach trees, according to L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These orchards contain almost 2,000,000 apple trees and more than 1,000,000 peach trees. Adams, Franklin and York counties lead the list, ranking in order named.

The following table gives the commerical orchards and the number of apple and peach trees in these orchards by counties:

Commercial Orchards Having 500 or More Apple or Peach Trees

Counties	*Number of Orchards*	*Number of Trees in these Orchards*	
		Apple	*Peach*
Adams	220	330,675	99,250
Allegheny	40	23,825	39,400
Armstrong	13	3,200	11,600
Beaver	41	22,825	23,800
Bedford	74	70,025	19,175
Blair	27	27,525	27,425
Berks	61	116,275	111,100
Bradford	9	8,700	600
Bucks	58	45,775	28,800
Butler	12	7,800	6,600
Cambria	4	2,700	500
Carbon	3	1,800	500
Centre	3	5,800	2,400
Chester	39	45,175	29,250
Clarion	4	2,400	3,600
Clearfield	5	7,200	.....
Clinton	5	4,200	1,600
Columbia	21	5,050	17,900
Crawford	7	7,525	500
Cumberland	53	117,800	50,400
Dauphin	20	22,625	11,400
Delaware	15	17,375	12,000
Erie	63	32,425	38,350
Fayette	4	1,700	2,300
Franklin	113	177,175	122,650
Fulton	15	31,000	13,500
Greene	6	3,325	500
Huntingdon	15	16,400	12,550
Indiana	12	5,100	3,900
Jefferson	5	5,600	2,100
Juniata	12	2,000	20,900
Lackawanna	5	6,200	.....
Lancaster	30	68,800	96,600
Lawrence	21	22,175	9,300
Lebanon	26	19,525	29,275
Lehigh	27	43,100	61,625
Luzerne	41	64,250	4,400
Lycoming	25	16,800	15,650
McKean	2	2,600	.....
Mercer	19	13,325	9,200
Mifflin	4	525	4,100
Monroe	4	2,800	500
Montgomery	42	51,550	32,300
Montour	4	7,100	4,700
Northampton	16	11,250	17,400
Northumberland	20	3,500	15,850
Perry	20	17,725	10,000
Pike	2	2,600	.....
Potter	2	1,475	.....
Schuylkill	24	20,000	5,350
Snyder	60	18,275	54,725
Somerset	8	10,650	500
Sullivan	4	6,600	.....
Susquehanna	10	11,475	.....
Tioga	5	5,200	500
Union	18	14,825	18,500
Venango	2	1,400	.....
Warren	5	3,400	.....
Washington	54	24,100	33,250
Wayne	16	18,650	2,400
Westmoreland	29	5,125	23,475
Wyoming	33	44,200	9,700
York	110	93,975	96,475
Total	1,685	1,804,175	1,270,325

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vol. 14 — Harrisburg, Pa., February 14, 1929 — No. 6

Penna., a Leader In Agriculture Among Eastern States

The total value of farm crops produced in this Commonwealth in 1928, in spite of a decrease of approximately $30,000,000 from the 1927 total, exceeded by approximately $1,000,000 the value of agricultural crops produced in all the New England states and New Jersey combined.

When considering only the value of the 22 leading field crops, Pennsylvania is the outstanding agricultural state in the East, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. No other state east of Ohio produced more oats, corn, winter wheat, rye or buckwheat in 1928 than did Pennsylvania. In fact, no other state in the Union produced more buckwheat or cigar leaf tobacco. Only one other state produced a more valuable potato crop and only three other states produced more valuable apple crops.

The rank of Pennsylvania among all other states in the 1928 production of the various crops is as follows:

First in buckwheat.
First in cigar leaf tobacco.
Fourth in tame hay.
Fifth in potatoes (second in value.)
Fifth in grapes.
Sixth in total apple crop (fourth in value.)
Sixth in pears.
Seventh in rye.
Seventh in all tobacco.
Seventh in peaches.
Ninth in winter wheat.
Ninth in commercial apples.
Fourteenth in oats.
Sixteenth in corn.
Sixteenth in value of 22 field crops.
Eighteenth in value of all crops.

The following figures give the total production and total value of crops produced in Pennylsvania in 1928, according to the estimate of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service:

Crop	Production	Value
Corn	50,037,000 bus.	$46,534,000
Winter wheat	17,066,000 bus.	22,015,000
Oats	34,678,000 bus.	18,379,000
Barley	783,000 bus.	658,000
Rye	1,596,000 bus.	1,708,000
Buckwheat	3,802,000 bus.	3,384,000
White potatoes	31,980,000 bus.	20,787,000
Tobacco	49,580,000 lbs.	6,941,000
Tame hay	4,645,000 tons	58,062,000
Apples (total)	8,460,000 bus.	9,729,000
Apples (com'l)	1,043,000 bbls.	3,442,000
Peaches	1,867,000 bus.	2,894,000
Pears	620,000 bus.	744,000
Grapes	22,680 tons	1,043,000

$1,825,000 Paid To Farmers As Indemnity For Cattle

Over $1,825,000 was paid by the State and Federal Governments to Pennsylvania farmers during 1928 as indemnity for cattle which reacted to the tuberculin test, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Approximately two-thirds of this amount was paid by the State.

During the year 670,853 cattle in 74,526 herds were tested and of this number 26,865 reacted to the test.

On January 1 this year, all the cattle in 902 townships located in 58 counties had been tuberculin tested on an area basis. This is an increase of 722 townships in 45 counties during the last four years.

Bovine tuberculosis eradication work has made particularly rapid strides during the past four years. On January 1, 1925, there were 27,143 herds consisting of 238,983 cattle, or 17 per cent of the cattle population of the state, tested under either the individual or area plans. By January 1 this year, 123,103 herds consisting of 843,824 cattle, or 62 per cent of the entire cattle population, had been tested.

In 19 counties, bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent, and in six other counties all herds have been tested but the counties have not yet qualified as modified accredited. There are also 15 additional counties where the cattle are 75 to 100 per cent tested, and 10 where the cattle population is 50 to 75 per cent tested.

30 Prosecuted For Misrepresenting Cold Storage Eggs

Prosecutions for violating Pennsylvania food, fertilizer, and feeding stuffs laws totaled 89 for January, 40 less than during the corresponding month a year ago, according to a report from the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

Thirty prosecutions, more than one-third of the total for the month, resulted from dealers selling cold storage eggs in violation of the law. Most of these violations occurred in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties.

Oysters sold by measure instead of by numerical count brought six other dealers into conflict with the law in the western and northern sections of the Commonwealth.

Bulletin Issued On Corn Borer

"It is quite evident that the European corn borer will be with us always and that the American farmer must learn to grow corn in spite of the borer," entomologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, say in a new bulletin which has just been issued here.

In discussing control measures, the bulletin states:

"The control of the corn borer is largely a matter of farm practice. Any operation which will destroy the borer in the corn fodder or stover before the time of the emergence of the moth constitutes a satisfactory control method. Low cutting and the shredding of the fodder for the silo is as satisfactory a control as is known. If the corn fodder is not shredded and is fed in its entirety, the stalks must be disposed of in one of the following ways: 1. Completely plowed under to a depth of six inches; 2. Completely tramped into manure as would take place in a covered barnyard; or 3. Gathered and burned. In any case these stalks must be disposed of before May first.

"Corn should be cut not higher than two inches, and when the corn stubble is higher than this, it should be destroyed by breaking over and completely plowing under, or broken off, gathered and burned. Such high stubble must be disposed of before May first.

"All other corn refuse whether it be stubble, unused stover, loose corn stalks, corn cobs not having grain attached thereto, or corn remnants of any kind about the buildings, barnyard, feeding lots or pasture fields should also be so disposed of.

"Coarse stemmed and pithy weeds growing in and near corn fields may also serve as over winter quarters for the borer and should be treated the same as the corn refuses.

"Corn stalks in manure should be thoroughly tramped by livestock before it is safe to assume that they contain no living corn borers.

"These clean-up methods have been used in the heavily infested counties of Pennsylvania for the past seasons, and have greatly reduced the borer population. Reports, also, from the heavily infested areas in Canada where the corn borer showed an ability to completely destroy corn crops, give a very decided decrease in the borers following a successful clean-up season. These decreases were so much that the corn acreage, which had been greatly reduced because of the borer, has been increased in the area the past year. The clean-up methods to be successful must be carried on throughout the whole community."

This new bulletin on the corn borer is free and can be secured by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Over 2400 Flocks Of 500 or More Laying Hens in Pa.

Pennsylvania has 2417 poultry farms, each with 500 or more laying hens, according to a compilation made by L. H. Wible, director of the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

These farms have in all more than 1,865,000 laying hens, and are being managed according to the most up-to-date methods, observations indicate. The increase in number of large flocks of well-bred birds is one of the outstanding developments of the poultry industry of the State during the past two decades, it is said.

Montgomery, York and Bucks counties, in order named, lead all counties in both the number of large flocks and the number of laying hens in these flocks. The statistics by counties are as follows:

Commercial Poultry Farms Having 500 or More Laying Hens

Counties	*Number of Farms*	*Laying hens on these farms*
Adams	29	23,725
Allegheny	27	21,900
Armstrong	9	5,300
Beaver	9	6,150
Bedford	6	3,250
Berks	157	117,675
Blair	6	4,825
Bradford	121	88,075
Bucks	258	202,980
Butler	27	25,025
Cambria	7	4,750
Cameron	3	2,125
Carbon	8	6,725
Centre	7	4,850
Chester	60	45,700
Clarion	5	3,950
Clearfield	3	2,525
Columbia	16	14,300
Crawford	28	19,725
Cumberland	22	19,300
Dauphin	42	40,480
Delaware	9	6,400
Elk	2	4,925
Erie	32	21,450
Fayette	10	9,470
Forest	1	500
Franklin	21	17,350
Fulton	4	2,500
Greene	3	2,100
Huntingdon	8	6,150
Indiana	10	6,675
Jefferson	8	6,075
Juniata	11	5,700
Lackawanna	6	4,900
Lancaster	205	151,325
Lawrence	4	2,100
Lebanon	47	29,675
Lehigh	22	26,500
Luzerne	13	13,700
Lycoming	16	11,175
Mercer	27	18,125
Mifflin	6	5,525
McKean	3	1,600
Monroe	9	8,700
Montgomery	343	250,875
Montour	4	4,100
Northampton	38	30,875
Northumberland	21	16,300
Perry	20	15,150
Pike	9	8,300
Potter	3	2,300
Schuylkill	52	40,475
Snyder	9	12,550
Somerset	16	9,675
Sullivan	5	3,300
Susquehanna	10	10,300
Tioga	26	21,550
Union	4	3,800
Venango	12	13,725
Warren	24	20,650
Washington	16	12,150
Wayne	109	97,375
Westmoreland	28	20,000
Wyoming	11	7,900
York	330	240,650
Total	2,417	1,867,955

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Increase Scope of War on Plant Pests

In the most vigorous fight against the ravages of plant pests ever staged in the Commonwealth, 1,724,573 peach trees were inspected, 36,909 colonies of bees were examined, 865 nurseries were scrutinized, and 3,244 samples of farm seed were analyzed during the past two years, states R. H. Bell, director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in a biennial report to Secretary of Agriculture C. G. Jordan.

To control peach yellows, a disease which once threatened the peach growing industry of the State, 1,724,573 trees were inspected, 444,000 more than in the previous biennium. Through this work the prevalence of the disease has been reduced from over four per cent in 1921 to a very small fraction of one per cent in 1928.

Statewide Surveys

In connection with the control of other diseases, the entire Commonwealth has been surveyed for white pine blister rust and wheat smut, and a complete program of potato wart investigations is under way.

Over 90,000 bushels of seed potatoes were certified during the 1927-1928 period, 23,000 more than during the previous biennium. In doing this work during the past two years, 787 acres were inspected upon application by 183 growers in 18 counties and 326 acres were certified.

The apiary inspection work, carried on to control foulbrood and other serious bee diseases, included the inspection of 36,909 apiaries in 1927-1928, over 12,000 more than during the 1925-1926 period. These apiaries were located in 27 counties.

The work in nurseries to prevent the spread of destructive orchard and ornamental tree pests, involved the inspection of 10,877 acres of nursery stock in 865 nurseries, and the licensing of 247 dealers and 9162 agents. Approximately 2,000 more acres of nursery stock were inspected during the 1927-1928 period than during the two years preceding.

The corn borer clean-up work, one of the most important activities of recent years, is viewed by plant industry officials as giving worthwhile results. In 1928, the clean-up work was carried on successfully in Erie, Crawford, Mercer and a part of Warren counties, and according to Federal surveys, the borer infestation was reduced by 92 per cent. In fact, this same survey reveals that there are now fewer borers in this heavily infested area than there were in 1925. Not only was the rate of infestation greatly reduced in the area of so-called "heavy infestation" but the spread was small as compared with recent years, occurring only in ten additional townships.

In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Commonwealth has carried on a vigorous fight against the Japanese beetle. During the past year alone, almost 16,000,000 plants were certified for shipment to all states in the Union and to many foreign countries, approximately 700,000 packages of farm produce were inspected at Norristown and Philadelphia, and 17,272 vehicles carrying contraband articles were stopped on the highways. Infestations at York and Gettysburg were successfully treated in 1928 so that an extension of the quarantine line to include these two points was not necessary. Demonstration work was also conducted with the cooperation of other State agencies, in the protection of foliage by spraying with coated arsenate of lead.

More Seeds Analyzed

In the enforcement of the Pennsylvania seed law, 3,244 samples of farm seed were collected from 2,000 seedsmen located in every county of the State. During the 1925-1926 period, only 1,090 seed samples from 800 seedsmen in 30 counties were analyzed.

Plans are now being made by plant industry officials for even more extensive activity during the present two-year period.

Produce Less, Eat More Vegetables

"The general trend in the vegetable growing industry of Pennsylvania during the last five years has been a reduction in the acreage and production of green vegetables for table consumption, except in the case of asparagus and celery, and an increase in the acreage and production of green vegetables for canning purposes," states H. A. Hanemann of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

"The trend of vegetable production has been downward in spite of an increase in vegetable consumption," according to Mr. Hanemann. "A glance at the official figures on carload receipts of vegetables at Pennsylvania's 15 leading cities shows that, on the whole, more fresh vegetables are being consumed than six years ago, but Pennsylvania growers are supplying a smaller proportion of the total requirements.

"New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio are the sections which supply most of the green vegetables to our markets while our own harvest season is in swing. They are, therefore, our leading competitors. Nearly all of these states are favored with natural advantages such as climate or soils suitable to vegetable growing. But it has been amply demonstrated that vegetables can be grown profitably in many sections of Pennsylvania either in the mountainous valleys or on the lower plains.

"We should grow within our state a greater amount of celery, lettuce, onions, carrots, late cabbage and sweet corn than we do. The market for these vegetables lies at our front door and our leading competitors in many instances are hundreds of miles from the same markets. We have the advantage of location, our markets can readily absorb our products if we will give them quality vegetables, and our people are steadily increasing their consumption of vegetables. The growers of vegetables in this Commonwealth have a rare opportunity for marketing vegetables at home and for building a great vegetable growing industry in this state."

42 States Ship Fresh Fruits to Phila.

Forty-two states and 11 foreign countries shipped fresh fruits and vegetables to Philadelphia in 1928, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The carlot unloads totaled 44,215 which includes boat receipts reduced to carlot equivalents but does not include a large volume of produce hauled into Philadelphia by motor truck.

California ranked first among the states, furnishing 11,604 carloads. Florida ranked second, New York third, Virginia fourth, and Pennsylvania fifth.

Potatoes lead all commodities in number of cars unloaded. Grapes ranked second. Oranges, lettuce, apples and cabbage followed in order named. Potato unloads were lighter than at anytime during the past ten years. Unloads of Maine potatoes were 842 cars compared with 2,031 in 1927. Truck receipts from nearby Pennsylvania counties were estimated to be heavier than usual and probably compensated for the reduction in rail receipts.

Lehigh Has 968 5-Acre Potato Growers

Lehigh, the leading potato-growing county of Pennsylvania, had 968 farms on which five or more acres of potatoes were grown in 1927, according to L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

According to the 1927 State Farm Census, Lehigh had 2,389 farms of which 40 per cent had five or more acres of potatoes. The commercial development of the potato industry in the county is also indicated by the fact that 75 per cent of the entire 1927 potato acreage was in fields of five or more acres. One farm had 90 acres.

Cambria Grows More Potatoes and Buckwheat

Unlike many other Pennsylvania counties, the statistics for Cambria county show an actual increase, rather than a decrease, in number of farms during the past 40 years, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The number of acres of improved land in farms, however, has decreased approximately 30,000.

Other interesting trends are the fourfold increase in potato production, the threefold increase in egg production, and the jump of approximately 1,000,000 gallons in amount of milk produced without an increase in number of dairy cows.

Other interesting statistics based upon U. S. Census figures and state estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924 are given in the following table, the figures for the value of orchard products being reduced to the 1913 base by means of index numbers:

Trend of Agriculture in Cambria County

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	2,340	2,400
Improved land in farms		51,000	138,300	108,600
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$18,200	$143,100
Value of implements and machinery		$76,700	$326,600	$1,665,500
Crop production:				
Corn	bus.	45,500	548,700	331,900
Wheat	bus.	38,700	96,000	57,000
Oats	bus.	153,800	337,900	605,500
Rye	bus.	20,800	34,400	49,900
Buckwheat	bus.	18,700	50,700	102,600
Potatoes	bus.	54,300	125,100	480,900
Hay	tons	8,000	32,800	49,700
Value of orchard products		.....	$116,300	$65,500
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	117,600	79,600
Peach		.....	2,000	11,600
Live stock numbers				
Horses		2,800	5,800	4,500
Mules		5	130	230
Milk cows		4,600	8,100	8,100
Other cattle		7,200	10,600	4,400
Sheep		12,400	14,400	1,400
Swine		8,400	10,900	8,700
Chickens		.....	62,100	152,100
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	271,300	781,500
Milk produced	gals.	.....	2,690,300	3,633,200
Butter made on farms	lbs.	290,800	599,700	764,300
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	39,100	39,400	130
Sirup	gals.	4,500	8,400	1,000
Honey and Wax	lbs.	4,200	13,600	26,200

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"Bread Basket" Area Leads in Acre Yield of Winter Wheat

The importance of southeastern Pennsylvania as a winter wheat producing area is emphasized, according to the State Department of Agriculture, by the fact that the average acre yield in these counties was 21.6 bushels last year, 6.1 bushels more than the average acre yield for the entire Commonwealth, 5.6 bushels more than the U. S. average, and 4.6 bushels more than the average in the leading wheat producing State—Kansas.

The State and Federal estimates indicate furthermore that the 1928 average acre yield in these so-called "bread basket" counties exceeded the average acre yield of winter wheat of every State east of the Rocky Mountains. These counties produced more than one-third of the entire Pennsylvania crop last year.

The estimated production and value of winter wheat in the Commonwealth last year are given by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service as follows:

County	*Production bushels*	*Value dollars*
Adams	588,830	753,700
Allegheny	72,720	101,810
Armstrong	110,460	141,390
Beaver	84,930	112,960
Bedford	256,150	317,630
Berks	1,141,210	1,437,930
Blair	97,280	128,410
Bradford	80,710	101,690
Bucks	581,530	738,540
Butler	135,930	183,500
Cambria	54,000	73,980
Cameron	530	740
Carbon	58,460	81,260
Centre	173,080	228,470
Chester	863,500	1,113,920
Clarion	94,900	125,270
Clearfield	50,270	66,860
Clinton	70,520	93,790
Columbia	253,120	329,060
Crawford	86,460	120,320
Cumberland	727,860	931,660
Dauphin	328,300	416,940
Delaware	46,000	61,640
Elk	4,060	6,290
Erie	88,430	116,730
Fayette	104,430	134,710
Forest	5,460	7,260
Franklin	1,189,350	1,569,940
Fulton	160,050	217,670
Greene	53,190	73,400
Huntingdon	173,040	231,870
Indiana	127,750	166,080
Jefferson	66,740	85,430
Juniata	147,860	195,170
Lackawanna	560	790
Lancaster	2,525,890	3,233,140
Lawrence	65,090	83,310
Lebanon	528,500	687,050
Lehigh	460,390	580,090
Luzerne	98,810	126,480
Lycoming	286,460	360,940
McKean	2,110	2,930
Mercer	129,290	155,150
Mifflin	130,150	162,690
Monroe	46,990	61,090
Montgomery	441,790	569,910
Montour	111,790	145,330
Northampton	545,260	703,380
Northumberland	300,350	399,470
Perry	226,710	290,190
Philadelphia	17,320	20,960
Pike	1,860	2,570
Potter	1,400	1,920
Schuylkill	267,700	366,750
Snyder	246,880	325,880
Somerset	167,770	214,750
Sullivan	9,420	12,430
Susquehanna	4,610	6,090
Tioga	14,710	21,920
Union	244,580	332,630
Venango	30,300	42,420
Warren	27,300	34,940
Washington	115,530	144,410
Wayne	930	1,210
Westmoreland	219,650	292,130
Wyoming	5,410	7,300
York	1,713,280	2,158,730
Pennsylvania	17,066,000	22,015,000

Beetle Quarantine Only Slightly Changed

The Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations in Pennsylvania were revised, effective February 15, to conform with the Federal regulations, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Only minor changes have been made in the quarantine regulations from those which have been enforced during the past year. The area included in the quarantine has been enlarged slightly to take in Rye township in Perry county, and the boroughs of Lewistown in Mifflin county, and Sayre in Bradford county. It is explained, however, that Lewistown and Sayre are included only for the purpose of undertaking certain general observations and control treatment. Movement of farm produce from these two boroughs will not be restricted until further notice.

The entire quarantined area provided for in the revised quarantine includes the following: The counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelpiha, and Schuylkill; the townships of Upper Allen, Lower Allen, East Pennsboro, Hampden, Middlesex, Monroe and Silver Spring in Cumberland county; Rye in Perry county; the borough of Lewistown in Mifflin County; the borough of Sayre in Bradships and cities in Lackawanna County and all territory southwest of said townships and cities in said county, namely Ransom, Scranton, Dickson City, Blakely, Archbald, Carbondale and Fell.

Warns Poultry Shippers of Cooping Rules

Poultry shippers are warned that they are liable to prosecution when abusing poultry by shipping them in low, overcrowded or poorly ventilated coops, says the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, in explaining recent regulations of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The standard coops measure two feet by three feet and must be constructed of solid board bottoms and slatted or spindled tops and sides.

The following specifications for height of coop and capacity for each type of fowl have been adopted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

	Height of Coop (inches)	*Number per Coop*
Turkeys	20	5 to 6
Geese	16	6 to 10
Old Roosters	16	8 to 16
Large Fowls	16	8 to 16
Ducks	12	8 to 14
Small Fowls	12	18
Spring Chickens	12	20

The number permitted in each coop is dependent on the size of the fowl, it is explained.

Shippers will be benefited by complying with these regulations because poultry will reach the market in the best possible condition, the Bureau of Markets states.

Maple Syrup Must be Pure

When restaurants advertise "maple syrup" being served with buckwheat cakes or waffles, the syrup must be real maple and not the syrup made by flavoring melted sugar or other types of syrup with imitation maple flavors, asserts pure food officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Pennsylvania is a large producer of real maple sugar and syrup, and, therefore, real maple syrup can be readily obtained," the officials state. "There is no excuse for restaurants to advertise on menus and by means of window signs that maple syrup is served with buckwheat cakes when the imitation product is the one supplied."

Complaints have been received of this form of food law violation and investigations are now being made by agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

In the meantime, the Bureau has issued a warning that operators of restaurants, dining rooms and hotels who are discovered serving imitation of synthetic maple syrup when they advertise to serve real maple syrup with buckwheat cakes, will be held responsible for violating provisions of the Pure Food Law.

Crop Production Increases in Carbon

Production of practically every important farm crop has increased in Carbon county during the past 40 years, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This increase has been accomplished in spite of a decrease of approximately 4,000 in number of acres of improved land in farms.

While there has been a marked decrease in livestock numbers, the chicken population has doubled during the period.

Other interesting statistics based upon Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924 are given in the following table, the figures for the value of orchard products being reduced to the 1913 base by means of index numbers:

Trend of Agriculture in Carbon County

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	935	935
Improved land in farms	acres	14,400	41,200	37,200
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$33,700	$109,700
Value of implements and machinery		$29,000	$142,900	$826,400
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	21,900	85,600	114,100
Wheat	bus.	7,300	16,700	54,300
Oats	bus.	21,000	83,400	128,700
Rye	bus.	23,600	48,800	36,800
Buckwheat	bus.	10,500	14,700	18,600
Potatoes	bus.	20,800	76,700	246,900
Hay	tons	3,000	10,600	10,600
Value of orchard products		$100	$17,400	$78,600
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	35,800	49,000
Peach		.....	3,100	30,200
Livestock numbers				
Horses		600	1,700	1,700
Mules		40	180	60
Milk cows		800	2,800	2,500
Other cattle		700	2,100	1,100
Sheep		800	200	50
Swine		2,000	3,400	1,900
Chickens		.....	33,400	66,000
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	194,700	390,100
Milk produced	gals.	.....	1,174,300	1,355,200
Butter made on farms	lbs.	31,400	231,000	76,200
Honey and wax	lbs.	1,900	5,500	10,400

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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County Estimates Given For State's Record Potato Crop

In spite of a record crop of potatoes in Pennsylvania last year, seventeen counties produced less than in 1927, according to the county estimates made public by the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. All of the counties in the central, south central and southeastern sections produced more while all of the counties in the northwestern section excepting one produced less than during the previous year.

While still leading in total production, Lehigh was outranked in 1928 by Lancaster County in total value of the potato crop. Other counties which produced more than a million bushels of potatoes each during the year include York, Berks, Schuylkill, Chester, Northampton and Somerset.

Pennsylvania produced approximately one-fourteenth of all the potatoes raised in the United States last year, ranking fifth in production and second in total value of the crop.

The county estimates for total production and total value of the 1928 crop in this Commonwealth are given as follows:

County	*Production Bushels*	*Value Dollars*
Adams	283,360	170,020
Allegheny	145,220	158,290
Armstrong	238,560	245,720
Beaver	144,640	144,640
Bedford	440,880	330,660
Berks	1,424,640	783,550
Blair	236,400	170,210
Bradford	486,820	335,900
Bucks	937,080	749,660
Butler	480,480	480,480
Cambria	457,140	388,570
Cameron	19,380	17,060
Carbon	355,840	234,850
Centre	364,080	229,370
Chester	1,026,740	585,240
Clarion	196,560	190,660
Clearfield	445,000	382,700
Clinton	213,120	168,360
Columbia	740,740	451,850
Crawford	532,860	373,000
Cumberland	656,000	354,240
Dauphin	540,090	340,260
Delaware	102,900	88,490
Elk	145,800	141,430
Erie	934,800	719,800
Fayette	254,370	226,390
Forest	26,000	26,260
Franklin	624,000	361,920
Fulton	93,000	55,800
Greene	120,650	118,240
Huntingdon	258,070	188,390
Indiana	336,600	306,310
Jefferson	308,160	265,020
Juniata	200,160	136,110
Lackawanna	187,110	172,140
Lancaster	2,357,850	1,155,350
Lawrence	161,700	140,680
Lebanon	750,960	322,910
Lehigh	2,525,310	1,085,890
Luzerne	748,440	538,880
Lycoming	458,720	298,170
McKean	147,660	121,080
Mercer	496,620	437,030
Mifflin	128,310	88,530
Monroe	213,840	151,830
Montgomery	665,600	485,890
Montour	85,840	51,500
Northampton	1,007,750	594,570
Northumberland	452,790	267,150
Perry	219,650	127,400
Pike	45,360	40,820
Potter	767,080	299,160
Schuylkill	1,329,900	877,730
Snyder	232,300	162,610
Somerset	1,059,440	635,660
Sullivan	85,050	57,830
Susquehanna	302,940	239,320
Tioga	346,560	183,680
Union	269,700	126,760
Venango	154,000	149,380
Warren	197,800	189,890
Washington	121,030	127,080
Wayne	216,000	209,520
Westmoreland	346,500	346,500
Wyoming	159,360	119,520
York	1,968,690	1,063,090
PENNSYLVANIA	31,980,000	20,787,000

Farm Commission Approves Show Building

At a special meeting of the State Farm Products Show Commission, held in the office of Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan, the proposed building to house adequately the State Farm Show, was unanimously approved.

The plans call for a building 700 feet square with approximately 430,000 square feet of space for commercial and agricultural exhibits, a coliseum to seat 5,000 people, and sufficient meeting rooms to accommodate the annual conventions of farmers organizations.

The location of the building on a 45-acre tract of land at Cameron and Maclay streets, easily accessible to the business district and hotels of Harrisburg, has also been approved by the Commission.

In formulating plans for a show building, the Commission is keeping in mind the trend of agriculture in Pennsylvania so that departments which are likely to expand greatly in the future can be housed adequately. Ample space will be provided for livestock in order that this important branch of agriculture can be displayed as has never been possible before.

The Commission has also endorsed the policy of encouraging the use of the proposed building for industrial shows, state, district and national conventions, indoor athletic events, concerts and various state purposes. A year-round program for making the greatest possible use of the structure is being given careful consideration by the Commission and every inducement to use the building will be offered to industrial and educational as well as agricultural bodies.

Bulletins on Insect Pests Being Published

Among the publications of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture which have been recently or soon will be published are bulletins on the European corn borer, the Japanese beetle, and the Oriental fruit moth.

So many inquiries have been received during the past year about the life history and control measures for these various insects that the supply of former bulletins has been completely exhausted.

Entomologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry anticipate greater interest in these destructive pests during the coming season than ever before and are making every effort to have available for free distribution an ample supply of readable bulletins giving complete information.

The new European corn borer bulletin is now available and the Japanese beetle publication is in the printer's hands.

Frozen Eggs Popular With Bakers

While at one time practically all eggs kept in Pennsylvania cold storage warehouses were "in shell," several million pounds of eggs "out of shell" have been reported in storage each year during the past few years, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. On June 30, 1928, the cold storage report for the State showed 4,657,000 pounds of eggs out of shell in storage, just ten times more than were in storage on the corresponding date in 1914.

The increasing popularity of the frozen eggs is explained by the Bureau of Markets as follows: "In the spring when eggs are plentiful, surplus eggs are purchased by breaking establishments which break and place the eggs in containers to be frozen as whole eggs, egg yolks or egg whites for the use of the baking industry. After being frozen solid, the eggs are kept at a temperature ranging from zero to five degrees below. These are then made available to bakers at any time during the year. Many bakers report that these eggs give the most satisfactory results when kept in a frozen condition for about three months."

More Potatoes, Milk and Eggs Produced

A marked increase in the production of potatoes, milk and eggs on Centre county farms during the past 40 years is revealed by statistics just compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Rye, once an important crop in the county, is now being produced on a very small scale while oats is increasing in importance as a grain crop and wheat is being produced on about the same scale as 80 years ago.

Other interesting statistics based upon U. S. Census figures and state estimates for three periods centering, around 1844, 1884 and 1924 are given in the following table, the figures for the value of orchard products being reduced to the 1913 base by means of index numbers:

Trend of Agriculture in Centre County

Item	*Unit*	*Approximate Period 1844*	*1884*	*1924*
Number of farms		.....	2,300	2,100
Improved land in farms	acres	114,200	184,700	146,300
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$27,700	$100,100
Value of implements and machinery		$165,200	$461,600	$1,827,700
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	260,100	872,300	843,700
Wheat	bus.	373,600	442,400	360,700
Oats	bus.	207,400	382,900	692,100
Rye	bus.	125,000	38,000	9,400
Buckwheat	bus.	7,900	24,100	12,300
Potatoes	bus.	81,600	166,100	298,100
Hay	tons	14,900	35,500	46,600
Value of orchard products		$5,000	$90,500	$53,700
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	99,000	17,400
Peach		.....	6,100	12,800
Livestock numbers				
Horses		4,900	8,300	6,200
Mules		30	205	450
Milk cows		5,800	8,700	12,600
Other cattle		13,400	13,800	7,200
Sheep		17,100	15,700	3,300
Swine		25,100	21,300	17,100
Chickens		.....	97,600	180,100
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	484,400	986,500
Milk produced	gals.	.....	3,546,100	5,894,800
Butter made on farms	lbs.	414,700	757,700	314,800
Honey and Wax		10	36,800	21,600

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Corn Acre Yields Exceed U. S. Average

Every county in Pennsylvania, with one exception, produced a higher average acre yield of corn in 1928 than the average for the United States, according to county estimates announced by the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The average acre yield in Pennsylvania was 39 bushels, approximately 10 bushels more than the average for the entire country. The southeastern counties had an acre yield of 47.3 bushels which is almost twice the U. S. average.

The counties which produced more than a million bushels of corn each of the State's 50,000,000 bushel crop last year include: Adams, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Mongomery, Westmoreland, and York.

The following table gives the 1928 estimates for total production and value by counties:

County	*Production bushels*	*Value dollars*
Adams	1,453,430	1,322,620
Allegheny	472,770	482,220
Armstrong	512,230	476,370
Beaver	271,730	285,310
Bedford	776,870	745,790
Berks	2,574,740	2,240,020
Blair	537,360	494,370
Bradford	737,190	788,730
Bucks	1,599,440	1,487,480
Butler	693,650	756,080
Cambria	207,340	221,850
Cameron	7,000	8,330
Carbon	133,450	150,800
Centre	965,830	888,560
Chester	2,618,180	2,592,000
Clarion	459,610	464,200
Clearfield	304,650	307,700
Clinton	282,580	268,450
Columbia	823,180	749,090
Crawford	711,560	697,330
Cumberland	1,872,300	1,497,840
Dauphin	1,125,850	945,710
Delaware	309,780	288,090
Elk	60,900	60,900
Erie	678,200	684,980
Fayette	478,660	469,090
Forest	31,490	30,860
Franklin	2,464,950	1,996,610
Fulton	368,440	335,280
Greene	444,880	427,090
Huntingdon	719,120	690,360
Indiana	607,680	595,530
Jefferson	402,730	378,570
Juniata	603,440	591,370
Lackawanna	133,040	137,030
Lancaster	4,763,110	4,477,320
Lawrence	427,040	427,040
Lebanon	1,355,380	1,097,860
Lehigh	811,400	705,920
Luzerne	279,990	268,790
Lycoming	961,690	894,370
McKean	50,630	51,140
Mercer	609,900	597,700
Mifflin	572,190	543,580
Monroe	174,660	190,380
Montgomery	1,225,920	1,066,560
Montour	271,120	214,190
Northampton	844,840	701,220
Northumberland	812,350	674,250
Perry	728,250	611,730
Philadelphia	73,990	83,610
Pike	29,880	29,280
Potter	83,790	92,170
Schuylkill	409,590	434,160
Snyder	610,390	561,560
Somerset	686,940	741,900
Sullivan	72,520	70,340
Susquehanna	436,080	449,170
Tioga	388,800	357,700
Union	558,450	452,350
Venango	203,780	205,820
Warren	207,730	230,580
Washington	901,020	910,030
Wayne	166,770	165,100
Westmoreland	1,136,900	1,193,740
Wyoming	175,490	164,960
York	3,562,160	3,312,810
PENNSYLVANIA	50,037,540	46,534,000

Drastic Steps Taken To Prevent Sale of Unwholesome Foods

Food products displayed on streets and in stores unprotected from dust, flies, mice, rats, cats, dogs and other sources of contamination, are clearly in violation of the pure food laws and persons responsible are subject to prosecution, states Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"The General Food Law defines as being adulterated any food or ingredient entering into the composition of foods, which is 'kept in a way or manner that would render the article diseased, contaminated, or unwholesome'", the Director explains in a statement issued here. 'This means that any operator of a restaurant, bakery or retail store, who permits the storage and handling of foods in such a manner that the foods would become contaminated from filth and vermin, is plainly violating the law.

"Many foods manufactured in a clean and sanitary way are rendered unfit and often dangerous for consumption when they are kept or stored in filthy storage and dispensing places. Therefore, foods displayed on streets and in stores unprotected from dust, rats, cats, dogs and from other sources of contamination are clearly in violation of the requirements. Persons failing to prevent such conditions will be held responsible.

"The unsanitary manner in which foods are kept in certain classes of food-dispensing places is being given special attention by the food agents, who are directed to warn all persons against such unlawful practices and to take prompt action to protect the public health. Convictions will result in fines of from $60 to $100.

"The public is entitled to wholesome, clean foods and the Department's duty is to require full compliance with this specific provision of the Food Law."

Owners Warned of Statewide Drive On Untagged Dogs

Approximately 150,000 dog owners in Pennsylvania delayed taking out new licenses for their dogs a year ago until after March 1. It is believed that fully 100,000 have done the same thing this year.

As a warning to these owners of unlicensed dogs, the Bureau of Animal Industry has issued the following notice: "The law provides that all dogs six months old or over must be licensed on or before January 15 each year. Any person who violates this provision is subject to a fine. Therefore, it will be found decidedly more profitable to have a dog licensed and tagged than to appear before a magistrate and pay a fine of possibly several times the cost of the license.

"Licenses and tags for 1929 have been in the hands of all county treasurers since January 15. Owners, therefore, have no valid excuse for keeping unlicensed dogs about the premises."

Agents of the Bureau who are now busy throughout the Commonwealth, have been instructed to carry on the most vigorous drive against dog law violators ever undertaken in Pennsylvania.

Many Changes on Chester County Farms

Many significant changes have taken place in the agriculture of Chester county during the past 80 years, according to Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Almost twice as much wheat is being produced now as 80 years ago but slightly less than 40 years ago. The production of oats and hay appears to be on the decrease while the production of corn and potatoes continues to increase.

Other interesting statistics based upon the U. S. Census figures and state estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924 are given in the following table, the figures for the value of orchard products being reduced to the 1913 base by means of index numbers:

Trend of Agriculture In Chester County

Item	*Unit*	*Approximate Period* 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	6,120	5,250
Improved land in farms	acres	333,600	393,100	292,900
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$327,000	$508,200
Value of implements and machinery		$809,400	$3,326,900	$5,020,000
Crops produced				
Corn	bus.	1,082,900	1,961,700	2,340,000
Wheat	bus.	492,800	828,800	826,100
Oats	bus.	1,112,700	1,002,700	808,300
Rye	bus.	69,300	19,600	9,700
Buckwheat	bus.	18,600	3,000	1,000
Potatoes	bus.	243,700	430,300	523,500
Hay	tons	87,200	144,000	132,700
Tobacco	lbs.	.....	656,400	803,200
Value of orchard products		$44,100	$109,300	$195,500
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	162,900	117,600
Peach		.....	44,700	58,600
Livestock numbers				
Horses		12,700	17,900	13,800
Mules		75	1,900	1,450
Milk cows		19,600	45,900	38,800
Other cattle		48,400	15,200	12,900
Sheep		35,000	13,200	3,500
Swine		50,600	34,800	15,600
Chickens		.....	314,600	590,600
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	1,388,000	3,597,000
Milk produced	gals.	.....	19,945,400	23,030,300
Butter made on farms	lbs.	2,092,000	2,937,400	146,000

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County Estimates For State's 1928 Apple Crop Issued

While extensive commercial production of apples in Pennsylvania is confined to a few counties, many other counties contributed greatly to the total crop produced within the Commonwealth last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The passing of the so-called "home orchard" has been noted for a number of years, and yet the 1928 county estimates indicate that more than half of the counties produced at least 75,000 bushels of apples each, and that there are counties in every section of the Commonwealth which produced more than 100,000 bushels each.

The latest Federal Census figures show that in Pennsylvania approximately nine out of every ten farms have apple trees while for the United States as a whole, less than half of the farms report apple trees.

The State-Federal estimates by counties for the 1928 apple crop are as follows:

County	Production bushels	Value dollars
Adams	814,320	814,320
Allegheny	106,560	132,530
Armstrong	85,880	111,640
Beaver	72,200	104,690
Bedford	391,230	312,980
Berks	308,570	447,430
Blair	195,920	215,510
Bradford	134,640	141,370
Bucks	108,240	146,120
Butler	110,500	154,700
Cambria	122,100	146,520
Cameron	4,230	5,080
Carbon	68,680	78,980
Centre	134,640	134,640
Chester	181,540	236,000
Clarion	26,100	32,620
Clearfield	89,320	93,790
Clinton	43,860	52,630
Columbia	141,900	156,090
Crawford	160,720	200,900
Cumberland	176,000	176,000
Dauphin	56,100	70,120
Delaware	50,740	68,500
Elk	34,300	51,450
Erie	252,280	365,810
Fayette	70,950	81,590
Forest	2,310	2,310
Franklin	562,530	478,150
Fulton	78,000	66,300
Greene	67,890	98,440
Huntingdon	69,760	83,710
Indiana	83,850	104,810
Jefferson	54,720	65,660
Juniata	40,610	48,730
Lackawanna	114,920	120,670
Lancaster	159,600	175,560
Lawrence	80,770	105,000
Lebanon	62,040	89,960
Lehigh	99,000	143,550
Luzerne	248,900	298,680
Lycoming	186,760	242,790
McKean	33,120	36,430
Mercer	90,870	122,670
Mifflin	32,300	40,380
Monroe	48,400	55,660
Montgomery	101,990	168,280
Montour	11,880	12,470
Northampton	92,110	115,140
Northumberland	80,940	117,360
Perry	80,040	116,060
Philadelphia	1,500	1,880
Pike	34,650	34,650
Potter	62,320	68,550
Schuylkill	145,500	181,870
Snyder	30,970	43,360
Somerset	239,250	251,210
Sullivan	48,600	51,030
Susquehanna	154,570	162,300
Tioga	157,800	165,690
Union	52,380	55,000
Venango	35,620	40,960
Warren	103,500	124,200
Washington	109,470	136,840
Wayne	185,640	232,050
Westmoreland	132,000	158,400
Wyoming	193,520	174,170
York	347,880	400,060
PENNSYLVANIA	8,460,000	9,729,000

Corn Borer Area Enlarged For 1929

Only 18 counties in Pennsylvania now remain entirely outside of the area quarantined because of the European corn borer.

The quarantine regulations, which were revised by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, effective March 15, added to the area Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Carbon, Snyder, and Mifflin counties, 4 additional townships in Northumberland county, the remaining unquarantined area of Columbia county, 10 townships in the northern portion of Schuylkill county, and one township in Greene county.

The new State regulations make only minor changes in the requirements as in force during 1928. Enforced clean-up of all corn remnants will be carried out in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties as a year ago. All corn growers in the three counties have been notified of the requirements. Inspectors will visit all farms about May 1 to see that the clean-up, which proved so effective in reducing the corn borer population last year, is done thoroughly again this year.

Prospects Bright For Wheat Crop

Prospects on March 1, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, were bright for a larger wheat crop in Pennsylvania than a year ago. Due to snow protection, the condition of wheat was 10 per cent. higher than a year ago for the 1928 crop.

Wheat stocks on farms and quantity shipped are both much below average, according to the report. Last year's harvest was the shortest in several years and it is reported that on account of the quality a larger percentage of the crop than usual was ground for feed. There seems to be a shortage of Pennsylvania wheat for milling. In some districts the shortage is so great that it is necessary to ship in wheat from other States for chicken feed.

Pa., One of 22 States Engaged in Quality Seed Potato Growing

"There are opportunities in Pennsylvania for the production of high quality seed potatoes just as there are opportunities for the production of pure bred livestock," states K. W. Lauer of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in the Bureau's latest bulletin entitled "Seed Potato Certification in Pennsylvania."

More than 10,000,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes were produced in the United States last year. Twenty-two states in addition to several provinces in Canada are now engaged in this work.

Pennsylvania produced over 60,000 bushels in 1928, twice the amount produced in 1927. Maine led all states last year with a production of over 5,000,000 bushels.

Seed potato certification work was started in the United States in 1914 and in Pennsylvania in 1920. The chief purpose of this certification inspection service is to protect the seed buyer and provide a reliable source of seed stock of the highest quality.

Six New Bulletins

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has, or soon will have available for free distribution, the following six new bulletins: No. 469, European Corn Borer in Pennsylvania; No. 470, Report of Seed Analyses, 1928; No. 471, Seed Potato Certification in Pennsylvania; No. 472, Apple Rust and Its Control; No. 473, The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania; and No. 474, Improving Quality by Grading Cannery Products.

More Oats and Potatoes Produced

Clearfield county farmers are producing more oats, buckwheat and potatoes but less corn, wheat and rye than 40 years ago, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Other interesting statistics based upon U. S Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924 are given in the following table:

Trend of Agriculture in Clearfield County

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	2,770	3,600
Improved land in farms	acres	61,100	148,100	126,000
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$14,000	$141,200
Value of implements and machinery		$94,300	$385,400	$1,559,400
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	41,800	504,100	298,500
Wheat	bus.	63,700	108,300	64,100
Oats	bus.	120,000	367,200	445,500
Rye	bus.	49,000	57,400	40,200
Buckwheat	bus.	26,400	84,800	103,000
Potatoes	bus.	34,800	138,400	360,800
Hay	tons	7,100	35,400	44,900
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	142,300	101,700
Peach		.....	2,600	23,500
Livestock numbers				
Horses		2,000	5,600	4,700
Mules		30	115	385
Milk cows		3,400	8,400	5,700
Other cattle		5,200	13,100	5,900
Sheep		9,400	16,800	1,000
Swine		7,100	13,200	7,900
Chickens		.....	80,200	152,400
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	391,400	754,000
Milk produced	gals	.....	3,135,600	3,153,000
Butter made on farms	lbs.	168,800	755,400	674,800
Honey and Wax	lbs.	5,200	28,200	59,500

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vol. 14 — Harrisburg, Pa., March 28, 1929 — No. 12

PA1.24/4

Peach Crop Larger Throughout State

Three counties in Pennsylvania each produced over 100,000 bushels of peaches in 1928, and the total State crop, amounting to 1,867,000 bushels exceeded the 1927 production by 920,000 bushels, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In practically every county, the crop was considerably larger than the previous year.

The five leading counties are: Franklin, 149,300 bushels; Allegheny, 106,810 bushels; Adams, 104,080 bushels; York, 90,720 bushels, and Berks, 88,140 bushels.

Pennsylvnia is one of the seven leading peach growing states being outranked by California, Georgia, Arkansas, North Carolina, New York and Tennessee, in order named.

The State-Federal estimates by counties for the 1928 peach crop are as follows :

County	*Production bushels*	*Value dollars*
Adams	104,080	145,710
Allegheny	106,810	170,900
Armstrong	45,750	73,200
Beaver	56,880	85,320
Bedford	21,250	29,750
Berks	88,140	145,430
Blair	24,510	39,220
Bradford	14,350	27,980
Bucks	58,950	94,320
Butler	28,510	44,190
Cambria	6,220	9,950
Cameron	70	110
Carbon	29,390	47,020
Centre	7,300	12,410
Chester	60,930	79,210
Clarion	7,210	12,260
Clearfield	6,230	11,210
Clinton	6,620	12,910
Columbia	18,100	33,490
Crawford	15,580	30,380
Cumberland	33,970	42,460
Dauphin	26,030	48,150
Delaware	10,320	12,900
Elk	330	510
Erie	41,880	67,010
Fayette	37,180	55,770
Forest	200	310
Franklin	149,300	179,160
Fulton	21,530	23,680
Greene	35,220	54,590
Huntingdon	22,370	36,910
Indiana	31,870	47,800
Jefferson	7,000	12,250
Juniata	15,810	26,880
Lackawanna	3,550	5,330
Lancaster	55,800	100,440
Lawrence	37,660	54,610
Lebanon	27,050	41,930
Lehigh	47,880	76,610
Luzerne	22,120	40,920
Lycoming	26,160	44,470
McKean	70	120
Mercer	34,680	53,750
Mifflin	6,320	11,380
Monroe	3,270	5,890
Montgomery	60,180	105,310
Montour	6,060	8,480
Northampton	16,980	23,770
Northumberland	23,810	46,430
Perry	17,230	27,570
Philadelphia	3,310	3,970
Pike	590	1,180
Potter	70	120
Schuylkill	22,450	46,020
Snyder	20,130	37,240
Somerset	11,250	20,250
Sullivan	1,180	2,060
Susquehanna	1,680	3,280
Tioga	4,680	9,130
Union	14,340	20,080
Venango	5,140	7,710
Warren	490	910
Washington	64,530	100,020
Wayne	4,680	7,720
Westmoreland	78,880	118,320
Wyoming	14,170	24,090
York	90,720	131,540
Pennsylvania	1,867,000	2,894,000

Big Demand For High Quality Chicks

Hatcherymen report a larger demand for high quality baby chicks this season than in 1928, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. The demand is greatest for chicks of the highest quality and hatcherymen are finding it difficult to meet this demand because of the small supply of hatching eggs.

Incubators are being filled to full capacity for the entire season and people are urged to place their orders early in order to avoid the necessity of purchasing late chicks.

Greater Interest Shown By Farmers In Raising High Quality Produce

Greater interest in production and marketing of high quality products has been manifested by the farmers of Pennsylvania during the past two years than ever before, states George A. Stuart, director of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in his biennial report to C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture.

Demand for services of marketing specialists has increased two and even three fold in several lines of work conducted by the Bureau during recent years, according to Mr. Stuart. Shipping-point inspections of fruits and vegetables, for example, increased 57 per cent and terminal inspections 33 per cent during 1927-1928 over the preceding two-year period. In 1927-1928, new work was developed with the growers and manufacturers of canned products whereby approximately 9 million pounds of grapes, apples, and tomatoes were graded upon delivery at the factories. Grading demonstrations were increased more than four fold. New and revised grades were adopted as official for Pennsylvania on six commodities and four new grades were formulated or recommended.

Poultry Work Trebled

The standardization work of the Bureau in the poultry industry has trebled over the 1925-1926 period. This activity has been confined to breed improvement work consisting of selection, certification and inspection of flocks and hatcheries to provide high quality breeding stock, baby chicks, hatching eggs and market eggs. A new line of work, an official Record of Performance inspection and certification of breeding birds , was established during the past biennium. In addition, 29 egg grading and packing demonstrations were held in 1927-1928 as compared with 20 in the previous two years. High attendance at such demonstrations was noted, indicating increased interest.

Although only six new agricultural cooperative associations were incorporated during the biennium, the total business transacted by farmers' organizations increased 35 per cent over that of 1925-1926, according to the report which also states that the financial condition of the cooperative associations was more sound during the past two years than in the previous biennium. However, more assistance was asked from the Bureau in tax problems and management and membership questions than was required in 1925-1926.

Better Farmers' Markets

Improvement of farmers' markets is being given special consideration. The Bureau actively assisted in the organization and establishment of four new farmers' markets during the past two years. Furthermore, semi-annual meetings of private market companies and municipal markets were organized, planned and held under the direction of the Bureau. "On the average, each meeting was attended by 40 market managers or officers of market companies and the discussions of market problems at these sessions have had a far reaching effect," Mr. Stuart reports. "Many market houses in Pennsylvania have been renovated and the managements of numerous markets have adopted more aggressive methods of bringing business to farmers' markets as a result of the ideas interchanged at these meetings."

Activities in gathering and publishing market reports were extended and increased during 1927-1928. Special market reports for butter and eggs, potatoes, and winter wheat, have been added to the reports coming from several cities. The average number of newspapers and periodicals which published the market reports during 1927-1928 was 23 per cent larger than in preceding two years and the number of reports mailed daily from the various offices increased 67 per cent.

Clarion Farmers Produce Larger Crops

Despite a decrease of 33,000 in acreage of improved land in farms, Clarion county farmers have increased their total crop production during the past 40 years, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The production of corn has increased 63,000 bushels, wheat 80,000 bushels. oats 91,000 bushels, buckwheat 82,000 bushels, potatoes 19,000 bushels and hay 13,000 tons.

The trend in live stock numbers, on the other hand, is downward. Chickens, however, have increased approximately 68,000 while egg production has more than doubled.

Other interesting statistics based upon U. S. Census figures and state estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924 are given in the following table:

Trend of Agriculture in Clarion County

Item	*Unit*	*Approximate Period* 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	3,130	3,000
Improved land in farms	acres	107,300	183,800	150,900
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$37,200	$113,900
Value of implements and machinery		$160,200	$399,600	$1,843,300
Corn production				
Corn	bus.	111,500	454,900	517,900
Wheat	bus.	165,100	133,100	213,900
Oats	bus.	279,300	658,200	749,300
Rye	bus.	112,000	51,800	16,100
Buckwheat	bus.	56,600	60,100	142,100
Potatoes	bus.	42,900	144,300	163,400
Hay	tons	17,100	32,200	45,600
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	145,600	68,200
Peach		.....	24,800	24,700
Livestock numbers				
Horses		4,200	7,800	5,800
Mules		15	90	150
Milk cows		6,100	10,000	9,500
Other cattle		8,300	14,300	8,000
Sheep		26,900	19,400	1,800
Swine		13,200	17,700	12,100
Chickens		.....	96,100	164,000
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	419,200	983,200
Milk produced	gals.	.....	3,639,100	4,035,400
Butter made on farms	lbs.	422,100	879,200	698,600
Honey and Wax	lbs.	78,000	19,400	24,100

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10,000 Fewer Horses On Pennsylvania Farms

The number of farm horses in Pennsylvania continues to decrease, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Figures compiled by the Bureau show 10,000 fewer horses on farms as of January 1, 1929, than on the corresponding date the year preceding.

While the decrease is general throughout Pennsylvania, the rate of decrease in the State is less than in the United States as a whole. An increase of $4 in value per head was reported, this value being the highest since 1921.

The number of mules remains the same as a year ago while the average value per head increased $6.

Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Chester, Crawford, Franklin, Lancaster and York counties, ranking in order named, each has over 10,000 horses on farms, according to the latest figures.

The estimated number of horses on farms for January 1, 1928, and January 1, 1929, is given, by counties, in the following table:

County	Estimated Number Jan. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1929
Adams	6,680	6,480
Allegheny	5,990	5,970
Armstrong	5,700	5,690
Beaver	4,310	4,180
Bedford	6,260	6,060
Berks	11,600	11,250
Blair	3,640	3,440
Bradford	10,370	10,270
Bucks	10,930	10,600
Butler	6,910	6,550
Cambria	3,650	3,450
Cameron	260	260
Carbon	1,710	1,620
Centre	5,530	5,310
Chester	12,050	11,890
Clarion	5,650	5,620
Clearfield	3,720	3,520
Clinton	2,120	2,070
Columbia	4,790	4,420
Crawford	11,240	11,040
Cumberland	6,830	6,810
Dauphin	4,250	4,220
Delaware	1,820	1,650
Elk	1,290	1,290
Erie	9,340	9,290
Fayette	5,190	5,030
Forest	540	500
Franklin	10,640	10,430
Fulton	2,700	2,680
Greene	5,150	4,900
Huntingdon	3,540	3,590
Indiana	6,950	6,630
Jefferson	5,150	5,230
Juniata	2,720	2,670
Lackawanna	2,420	2,460
Lancaster	17,860	17,290
Lawrence	4,480	4,280
Lebanon	4,390	4,190
Lehigh	5,900	5,630
Luzerne	3,920	3,720
Lycoming	6,670	6,570
McKean	1,940	1,840
Mercer	9,290	9,090
Mifflin	2,670	2,540
Monroe	2,000	1,830
Montgomery	7,580	7,570
Montour	2,270	2,080
Northampton	5,890	5,630
Northumberland	5,260	5,050
Perry	3,550	3,660
Philadelphia	770	720
Pike	800	770
Potter	3,730	3,630
Schuylkill	4,690	4,200
Snyder	3,380	3,230
Somerset	7,450	7,200
Sullivan	1,530	1,530
Susquehanna	6,890	6,570
Tioga	7,960	7,840
Union	3,210	3,100
Venango	3,690	3,640
Warren	4,620	4,520
Washington	8,200	8,130
Wayne	4,840	4,690
Westmoreland	7,840	7,640
Wyoming	2,730	2,530
York	11,360	11,020
Pennsylvania	359,000	349,000

12,275 Samples of Foods Collected in Enforcing State Laws

Foods offered for sale in Pennsylvania are as free from adulteration and misbranding as at any time in the history of food law enforcement work, states James W. Kellogg, director, Bureau [illegible] and Chemistry, in his annual report to Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan.

During 1928, a total of 12,275 samples of foods and agricultural products were collected by the agents and submitted for examination and 11,964 were analyzed, the report states. Of this number, 6965 samples were general and special foods, the balance being fertilizer, feeding stuffs, and lime products. Of the number of food samples, 1021 resulted in prosecutions making an estimated average of 14.7 per cent violations for unlawful sales. There were 1920 samples of milk of which 71 or 3.4 per cent were illegal. There were also 509 samples of cream of which 25 or 4.9 per cent were found to be deficient in butter fat.

"The average unlawful sales in general foods of 14.7 per cent were less than the average of 15.1 per cent for recent years, showing that the failures to meet the requirements has remained normal, with a tendency to decrease," Director Kellogg explains.

"This percentage is surprisingly low," he also states, "since many of the violations discovered were the result of special investigations and special attention being given to suspected cases of unlawful sales."

In order to give the public the greatest possible protection, the general food agents made approximately 50,000 inspections and investigations during the year, the beverage agents had under constant supervision 850 bottling plants, and the dairy experts visited and inspected the 1,400 milk plants and receiving stations.

"I commend the pure food agents and all others responsible for this splendid work which protects the public from impure, and misrepresented foods," said Secretary Jordan after reading the report of the Bureau's work.

Preserving Eggs in Home More Popular

During April and May, when eggs are abundant, of good quality and reasonable price, they are preserved by many housewives for use during winter months, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

In response to inquiries regarding the preserving of eggs, the Bureau of Markets states that the water-glass method gives satisfactory results. This method consists of mixing one and one-half quarts of commercial water-glass with eighteen quarts of water that has previously been boiled. Stir the mixture thoroughly and pour it into an earthen jar or an odorless tub. This should be sufficient solution to preserve thirty dozens of eggs, but if the eggs are not entirely covered, five quarts of water may be added without impairing the solution. In cases where the housewife desires to preserve less than thirty dozens, a proportionate amount of solution may be made. The jar or tub should be covered with paraffin paper and kept in a cool place.

Persons interested may obtain information regarding other methods of preserving eggs by writing to the Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg.

Purchase of Raw Cannery Products By Grade is Urged

A bulletin describing the standardization of cannery products, a new development in Pennsylvania, has just been issued by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. This publication, entitled "Improving Quality by Grading Cannery Products," tells how the standardization was started in 1927 at three tomato canneries in Pennsylvania. In 1928, the work was developed to include grading of apples and grapes for canning, so that during the 1928 season approximately 8,842,000 pounds of raw cannery products, consisting of 5,653,000 pounds of grapes, 2,284,000 pounds of apples and 905,000 pounds of tomatoes, were inspected and classified by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

"The success of the work during 1928 indicates that selling cannery products on a graded basis will increase in the Commonwealth," the bulletin states. "Growers and canners believe that returns should be based upon quality and that supervised inspection is the fairest method of determining quality."

Copies of the bulletin are for free distribution and may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Clinton Farmers Raise More Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Hay

The production of corn, oats, potatoes and hay shows an upward trend during the last 40 years in Clinton county, while crops of wheat, rye, buckwheat and tobacco are apparently smaller, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

With the exception of milk cows and chickens, livestock numbers have declined during the same period.

Other interesting statistics based upon U. S. Census figures and state estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924 are given in the following table:

Trend of Agriculture in Clinton County

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	1,135	1,150
Improved land in farms	acres	45,000	67,800	56,100
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$15,100	$42,800
Value of implements and machinery		$73,600	$213,500	$704,800
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	91,200	315,200	361,700
Wheat	bus.	170,700	152,200	136,900
Oats	bus.	71,200	200,200	243,400
Rye	bus.	40,900	15,500	8,200
Buckwheat	bus.	11,300	24,500	13,800
Potatoes	bus.	48,100	101,900	147,700
Hay	tons	5,600	15,200	16,200
Tobacco	lbs.	.....	751,700	363,200
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	56,100	32,200
Peach		.....	10,800	9,100
Livestock numbers				
Horses		1,800	3,300	2,400
Mules		.....	35	110
Milk cows		2,400	4,100	4,500
Other cattle		4,600	5,100	2,600
Sheep		6,500	3,200	350
Swine		7,600	8,100	4,400
Chickens		.....	46,100	72,900
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	183,000	348,100
Milk produced	gals.	.....	1,457,000	2,181,000
Butter made on farm	lbs.	140,500	355,800	247,400
Honey		4,800	15,000	[illegible]

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Slight Increase In Number of Sheep

A slight increase in number of sheep on Pennsylvania farms is reported by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. On January 1 this year, the estimated number was placed at 441,000 as compared with 437,000 on the corresponding date a year ago. The value of the sheep has also increased slightly and is now the highest since 1926.

Prices for sheep are considered favorable and the demand good, judging from reports received from farmers. A number of farmers are said to be improving their flocks.

The State-Federal estimates for the number of sheep on farms as of January 1, 1928 and January 1, 1929, are as follows:

County	Estimated Number Jan. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1929
Adams	2,420	2,200
Allegheny	3,210	2,250
Armstrong	4,690	5,160
Beaver	6,650	5,980
Bedford	8,160	8,160
Berks	720	860
Blair	3,090	3,740
Bradford	10,730	12,340
Bucks	1,260	1,510
Butler	7,330	7,180
Cambria	1,440	1,460
Cameron	520	520
Carbon	50	40
Centre	3,560	3,421
Chester	3,970	3,970
Clarion	2,220	2,060
Clearfield	1,060	1,070
Clinton	440	520
Columbia	700	770
Crawford	11,440	12,010
Cumberland	6,120	6,150
Dauphin	740	900
Delaware	626	620
Elk	130	120
Erie	4,600	8,730
Fayette	5,910	5,440
Forest	350	350
Franklin	11,780	12,750
Fulton	1,620	2,120
Greene	120,910	119,700
Huntingdon	5,250	5,090
Indiana	6,690	7,090
Jefferson	1,360	1,630
Juniata	1,540	1,940
Lackawanna	400	400
Lancaster	3,060	2,910
Lawrence	8,150	8,720
Lebanon	710	920
Lehigh	80	70
Luzerne	1,080	970
Lycoming	2,330	2,560
McKean	3,340	3,340
Mercer	16,660	17,500
Mifflin	2,620	2,780
Monroe	650	680
Montgomery	1,810	1,810
Montour	260	260
Northampton	1,250	940
Northumberland	560	570
Perry	1,840	1,860
Philadelphia	20	20
Pike	250	250
Potter	5,750	5,750
Schuylkill	310	310
Snyder	360	360
Somerset	5,330	5,860
Sullivan	3,060	3,000
Susquehanna	6,740	6,740
Tioga	11,520	10,940
Union	370	480
Venango	5,360	5,360
Warren	3,150	3,090
Washington	95,850	95,850
Wayne	2,110	2,110
Westmoreland	5,840	5,490
Wyoming	2,030	2,030
York	2,870	3,620
Pennsylvania	437,000	441,000

Must Learn to Live With Beetle

The Japanese beetle is now firmly established in Pennsylvania and the people of the Commonwealth must learn to live with it, entomologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explain in a recent publication on this insect.

The bulletin not only describes the beetle and the damage it causes to crops and foliage of trees, but also gives a complete discussion of effective control measures.

In discussing traps, specialists of the Bureau point out that this method is still somewhat in the experimental stage, stating further that during the last few years considerable work has been done by the Federal Department at Moorestown, N. J., in devising an efficient trap. One particular type has been successful in capturing large numbers of beetles.

"The Japanese beetle has various natural enemies and several species of insect parasites have been successfully established," the entomologists explain. "The most promising species are certain flies and small wasp-like insects and it is believed that before long they will become an important factor in beetle control."

In reference to birds as enemies of the beetle, the bulletin states, "According to the Federal Department of Agriculture, the purple grackle and starling are probably our most important bird enemies of the beetle. Remnants of beetles have also been taken from the stomachs of the king bird, cardinal, meadow lark, cat bird, quail, great crested fly catcher, crow, red-winged black bird, English sparrow, vesper sparrow, brown thrasher, wood thrush and the robin. English pheasants show a great liking for both dead and living Japanese beetles.

"No record has been made of the feeding of skunks on the Japanese beetle", the bulletin states, "but it seems safe to assume that both the beetles and the grubs would be devoured by these animals, since many native species belonging to the same group are eagerly sought by the skunk."

This new publication is entitled "The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania" and can be secured by any interested person by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Agents Find 77 Food Violations in Month

One of the most common, recent violations of the Pennsylvania Pure Food Law has been the artificial coloring of food products, states James W. Kellogg, director, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in his report on food violations for the month of March.

During March, a total of 77 prosecutions were ordered, and of this number 24 were for the use of artificial coloring. The food products so adulterated were catsup, imitation jelly used in jelly doughnuts, fish, mayonnaise, pie filler, jelly used in jelly rolls, bologna and weiners.

In commenting on this condition, Director Kellogg points out that the pure food laws make clear that any article of food is considered adulterated if colored so as to mislead or deceive the purchaser or if it contains a chemical for coloring purposes which is injurious to health.

140,420 Specimens Examined in Fight To Control Disease

Specimens from all kinds of animals, both wild and domestic, are examined by the thousands in the new modern laboratory near Summerdale, Cumberland county, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These examinations are necessary in the Bureau's work in the control of transmissible livestock and poultry diseases.

Practicing veterinarians in all parts of the Commonwealth send specimens to this laboratory. Examinations are made and the results, together with recommendations, are returned to the veterinarians.

During 1928, a total of 140,420 specimens were examined. In September, the busiest month, the laboratory received and examined 33,558 specimens or approximately 8400 a week. Animals involved included cows, horses, mules, swine, sheep, household pets, all kinds of poultry, and several kinds of wild game.

Many Changes in Columbia County Farms

Columbia county farmers have maintained an upward trend in crop production during the past 40 years, in spite of a decrease in acres of improved land, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Corn has increased approximately 403,800 bushels, wheat 160,400, oats 272,200, buckwheat 5,300, potatoes 367,200, and hay 9,000 tons.

In livestock numbers there is a noticeable decrease, with the exception of milk cows and chickens which are being raised on a distinctly increasing scale, the figures showing 2,100 more cows and 738,100 more chickens in 1924 than in 1884.

Other interesting statistics based upon U. S. Census figures and state estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924 are given in the following table:

Trend of Agriculture In Columbia County

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	2,500	2,650
Improved land in farms	acres	90,200	153,700	135,800
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$65,200	$259,500
Value of implements and machinery		$75,400	$476,800	$2,044,900
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	204,000	562,300	966,100
Wheat	bus.	184,100	241,500	401,900
Oats	bus.	191,900	425,500	697,700
Rye	bus.	128,700	97,900	90,400
Buckwheat	bus.	44,800	105,000	110,300
Potatoes	bus.	125,000	210,300	577,500
Hay	tons	13,900	27,100	36,500
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	108,100	83,400
Peach		.....	18,500	40,000
Livestock numbers				
Horses		4,600	6,300	5,500
Mules		10	300	500
Milk cows		3,800	6,900	9,000
Other cattle		8,200	5,800	3,500
Sheep		15,300	5,200	700
Swine		16,100	17,600	15,100
Chickens		.....	102,700	184,600
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	444,100	1,182,200
Milk produced	gals.	.....	2,626,200	3,722,700
Butter made on farms	lbs.	368,100	684,100	366,100
Honey and Wax	lbs.	20,400	32,700	32,600

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489,614 Dogs Licensed, Fewer Sheep Killed

A total of 489,614 dogs were licensed in Pennsylvania in 1928, approximately 10,000 less than in 1927, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. This decrease is accounted for in sections of the Commonwealth by labor conditions, especially in the coal regions, which forced many owners to dispose of their dogs.

Outstanding in the enforcement work in 1928 is the large reduction in number of sheep killed and injured by dogs, there being only 4,855 during the year, almost 1,000 less than in 1927 and considerably less than for any other year on record.

Poultry damages, however, increased slightly, probably due to the fact that poultry owners through the State now know that payment can be obtained for such losses. More than $71,000 was paid during the year to owners of livestock and poultry to reimburse them for damages caused by dogs.

A gradual decrease in number of stray and unlicensed dogs is indicated by the fact that police officers killed approximately 2,000 less than in the previous year.

Prosecutions in Pennsylvania during 1928 numbered 6,165, which was 4,000 less than in 1923—the first full year in which the dog law was enforced by the Commonwealth. This indicates that the law is more generally understood and better observed.

The following table gives the total number of dogs licensed and the number of prosecutions in 1928:

County	Individual Licenses 1928	Prosecutions 1928
Adams	3,841	7
Allegheny	27,653	358
Armstrong	7,890	197
Beaver	8,698	74
Bedford	5,354	110
Berks	15,228	54
Blair	8,588	64
Bradford	5,774	44
Bucks	9,708	125
Butler	7,873	61
Cambria	10,455	56
Cameron	420	16
Carbon	4,866	34
Centre	3,556	54
Chester	13,113	132
Clarion	4,327	75
Clearfield	6,306	72
Clinton	2,699	12
Columbia	5,542	35
Crawford	7,184	104
Cumberland	5,963	75
Dauphin	10,381	65
Delaware	13,933	119
Elk	2,394	23
Erie	11,153	290
Fayette	14,796	409
Forest	812	9
Franklin	5,630	62
Fulton	1,758	60
Greene	5,048	59
Huntingdon	4,172	56
Indiana	7,670	65
Jefferson	4,270	35
Juniata	1,992	19
Lackawanna	8,328	42
Lancaster	14,319	71
Lawrence	6,742	102
Lebanon	5,199	17
Lehigh	9,077	64
Luzerne	21,645	160
Lycoming	6,992	105
McKean	3,930	100
Mercer	8,967	74
Mifflin	3,047	36
Monroe	3,449	37
Montgomery	17,203	225
Montour	1,567	8
Northampton	10,200	195
Northumberland	7,751	111
Perry	3,145	22
Pike	1,289	10
Potter	2,073	37
Schuylkill	19,446	305
Snyder	2,072	17
Somerset	8,229	192
Sullivan	1,099	3
Susquehanna	4,477	87
Tioga	3,532	87
Union	1,580	9
Venango	6,151	107
Warren	4,022	131
Washington	15,805	416
Wayne	3,885	66
Westmoreland	20,561	153
Wyoming	1,725	27
York	13,060	109
Pennsylvania	489,614	6,165

More Pa. Potatoes Shipped By Rail

Shipments of potatoes by rail as well as by motor truck have increased in Pennsylvania during recent years, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. During 1928, growers in the Commonwealth loaded 4,296 cars of potatoes, nearly 1,500 more than during 1926, and 800 above the 1927 loadings.

Lehigh continues to be the heaviest shipping county, having loaded 1,016 cars during the year but York was a close second with 943 cars. Other counties with heavy shipments were Lancaster, 417 cars; Lebanon, 301 cars; Franklin, 277 cars; and Potter, 243 cars.

Germansville, Lehigh county, shipped 338 cars and maintains the lead which it has held for years as the heaviest shipping point in the Commonwealth. Hokendauqua, which held second rank in 1927, shipped 157 cars but was surpassed in 1928 by Chambersburg and Myerstown, these two centers shipping 164 and 161 cars respectively. Brownton, York county, and Tripoli in Lehigh followed with 137 and 134 cars.

In commenting further on Pennsylvania rail shipments, the Bureau of Markets points out that car loadings during 1928 represent only about eight per cent of the Pennsylvania production. The remainder of the crop is sold principally in local markets, at roadside stands, is trucked to more distant markets, or is used on the farm for food, for seed purposes, or for stock feeding.

State Prosecutes Five For Selling Unwholesome Meat

Five butcherers in Pennsylvania have been prosecuted and heavily fined during the past two months for selling or having in possession for sale unwholesome meat, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

Three were Luzerne county butcherers who plead guilty to several charges of having diseased meat in their possession for purpose of sale. Agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry on three separate visits to the butchering establishments found 29 carcasses of dressed beef which were visibly and extensively diseased with advanced generalized tuberculosis. The three defendants were each fined $250 and costs.

In the same court, another butcherer plead guilty, after State agents found him in possession of 24 dressed calves which were declared unwholesome by reason of immaturity. The same butcherer also had other beef products which had been stored and were clearly unfit for food. A fine of $250 and cost were imposed.

In a Columbia county case, a butcherer sold a dressed carcass of a hog to a family for home use. The purchaser of the hog, finding that the meat had an abnormal taste and offensive odor, made a complaint to the Bureau of Animal Industry. An investigation revealed that the meat came from a male hog and was unwholesome. A trial was held and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The court imposed a fine of $200 and the cost of prosecution amounting to $475.

Agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry are reported as constantly on guard, making inspections of meat markets and slaughter establishments, in order that the public may be protected against unscrupulous dealers and butcherers who violate State meat hygiene laws.

Poultry and Dairy Industries Advanced in Crawford

The poultry industry in Crawford county has shown decided advancement during recent years, according to statistics compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Chickens numbered approximately 375,400 in 1924, as compared to 205,800 in 1884 and egg production has more than doubled during the 40-year period.

The dairy industry has also become more extensive, there being an increase of approximately 2800 in number of milk cows and a jump of approximately 4,270,200 gallons in annual milk production during the period from 1884 to 1924.

Other interesting statistics based upon U. S. Census figures and state estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924 are given in the following table:

Trend of Agriculture in Crawford County

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	7,615	6,580
Improved land in farms	acres	187,500	399,200	267,000
Expenditure for fertilizer		.....	$34,400	$276,800
Value of implements and machinery		$269,500	$978,400	$4,029,600
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	283,000	713,700	923,800
Wheat	bus.	134,000	220,000	198,700
Oats	bus.	321,800	1,301,000	1,291,400
Rye	bus.	41,600	5,300	9,400
Buckwheat	bus.	71,900	141,500	414,100
Potatoes	bus.	257,000	434,200	677,500
Hay	tons	51,400	155,000	138,900
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	336,200	140,400
Peach		.....	27,800	21,700
Livestock numbers				
Horses		7,200	20,300	14,100
Mules		10	75	350
Milk cows		16,900	31,800	34,600
Other cattle		29,500	37,700	14,700
Sheep		65,600	68,500	9,300
Swine		24,400	24,000	10,300
Chickens		.....	205,800	375,400
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	1,051,300	2,285,000
Milk produced	gals.	.....	14,399,200	18,669,400
Butter made on farms	lbs.	1,267,400	2,395,700	763,900
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	220,000	129,400	10,300
Sirup	gals.	2,000	22,300	37,600
Honey and Wax	lbs.	43,600	72,800	48,600

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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$12,000,000 Increase In Value Of State's Dairy Cattle

The value of dairy cattle in Pennsylvania increased almost $12,000,000 in the last year with the number of animals remaining approximately the same, according to the Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture.

The estimated number of milk cows and heifers two years old and over in the State on January 1, this year, was 855,000. These were valued at $94,905,000, which gives the Commonwealth fifth place in value of dairy cattle, being outranked by Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, and Iowa.

This upward trend in value is said to reflect improvement in the quality of dairy cows, the principal reasons for this probably being better breeding and the elimination of low producers.

In certain sections of the State, the dairy industry has been stimulated by the extension of milk routes into rural districts not previously touched, records in the Bureau indicate.

The estimated number of milk cows and heifers two years old and over on January 1, 1929, and the total value is given in the following table:

County	Number	Value (Dollars)
Adams	10,850	1,171,800
Allegheny	12,320	1,379,840
Armstrong	9,760	1,034,560
Beaver	8,580	960,960
Bedford	16,460	1,415,560
Berks	28,560	3,312,960
Blair	8,150	896,500
Bradford	38,160	4,312,080
Bucks	19,920	2,609,520
Butler	14,490	1,753,290
Cambria	8,820	943,740
Cameron	350	31,500
Carbon	1,890	204,120
Centre	12,730	1,514,870
Chester	39,590	4,711,210
Clarion	10,880	1,000,960
Clearfield	8,080	759,520
Clinton	4,480	461,440
Columbia	8,550	778,050
Crawford	27,310	2,867,550
Cumberland	15,850	1,838,600
Dauphin	14,290	1,700,510
Delaware	4,350	552,450
Elk	2,720	274,720
Erie	25,040	2,779,440
Fayette	9,920	1,120,960
Forest	960	72,960
Franklin	17,520	2,049,840
Fulton	3,660	373,320
Greene	8,000	784,000
Huntingdon	8,540	956,480
Indiana	11,600	1,113,600
Jefferson	7,960	724,360
Juniata	7,030	871,720
Lackawanna	8,460	939,060
Lancaster	37,920	4,285,000
Lawrence	12,840	1,386,720
Lebanon	10,340	1,261,480
Lehigh	7,910	893,830
Luzerne	7,670	836,030
Lycoming	16,030	1,731,240
McKean	5,850	544,050
Mercer	18,500	1,887,000
Mifflin	7,300	861,400
Monroe	5,100	499,800
Montgomery	17,050	2,233,550
Montour	4,030	467,480
Northampton	11,690	1,414,490
Northumberland	10,290	1,214,220
Perry	8,440	793,360
Philadelphia	750	88,500
Pike	2,120	190,800
Potter	11,210	1,042,530
Schuylkill	7,140	785,400
Snyder	6,310	757,200
Somerset	17,870	1,769,130
Sullivan	4,260	404,700
Susquehanna	26,980	3,426,460
Tioga	28,140	3,095,400
Union	6,840	759,240
Venango	6,720	651,840
Warren	12,050	1,205,000
Washington	24,130	2,581,910
Wayne	24,210	2,832,570
Westmoreland	20,160	2,278,080
Wyoming	9,370	1,189,990
York	29,950	3,264,550
Pennsylvania	855,000	94,905,000

To Inspect Farms In Corn Borer Clean-Up Area

Inspection of farms and gardens incidental to the spring corn borer clean-up in Crawford, Erie and Mercer counties will start May 1, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The quarantine regulations under which this is done requires that all refuse of last year's corn crop shall be destroyed or satisfactorily disposed of by this date.

Thorough plowing under of stubble and burning of stalks and cobs scattered about buildings, feed lots and other places are the most satisfactory methods of disposal, representatives of the Bureau explain. Stalks which are thoroughly tramped into manure will also pass inspection. In fields seeded to winter grain stubble may be two inches tall, but not taller than this.

Every farm in these three counties will be visited by an inspector and all gardens checked up to see that the requirements have been met. Those who have not disposed of such refuse will be notified and given a few days in which to clean up. If they then fail to do the work, state representatives will proceed to clean up and the cost of this will be assessed against the property involved.

Clean-Up Destroys Borers

"Last year's clean-up in Pennsylvania, which comprised approximately the same area, has been repeatedly referred to as a 'fine piece of work.'" R. H. Bell, director of the Bureau states. "According to the report of the Federal scouts the number of borers in the clean-up area was reduced 92 per cent, as compared with the number found in 1927.

"The hearty cooperation of farmers and other interested persons in the clean-up area is, in our opinion, the explanation for the thorough work that was accomplished and the decided reduction in the number of borers," Mr. Bell asserts. "This also indicates the possibility of growing corn in spite of the borer when farmers generally use approved and practical methods of control. Without a general clean-up, however, we may have an entirely different situation. A few infested and neglected fields in a community may easily be sufficient to carry over a severe infestation from one year to the next, even though a majority of the farmers clean up. Every progressive farmer should, therefore, interest himself in the clean-up to the end that it may be thorough and complete before the new borers can make their appearance."

Commercial Poultry Bulletin Is Issued

A bulletin listing the Pennsylvania poultry flocks which have 500 or more laying hens each, has just been issued by the State Department of Agriculture. The list was compiled from the Second Triennial Farm Census by L. H. Wible, director of the Bureau of Statistics.

There are 2,417 of these 500-or-more bird flocks, according to the bulletin which also reveals that more than 10 per cent of all the laying hens in the Commonwealth are on these large poultry farms.

The publication is free and can be obtained by writing to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Grape Growers Secure Marketing Law

The first Pennsylvania law making it compulsory to designate the grade of an agricultural product was secured by the Pennsylvania grape growers when Governor Fisher signed the bill which will require the marking of all closed packages of grapes in conformance with the United States grape grades.

The bill further provides that grapes not conforming to the U. S. Standards, which have been adopted as the official grades for use in Pennsylvania by the Bureau of Markets, may be stamped on the covers of the packages as "Unclassified." A similar bill was passed by the legislature of New York State prior to the 1928 grape season and the successful operation of the law in that state during the grape harvest last fall prompted the grape growers in Pennsylvania to secure similar legislation to aid in the marketing of future crops grown in this Commonwealth.

Laws similar to this new Pennsylvania law have been used for various agricultural products in nearby states including New York, Virginia, and New Jersey, according to the State Bureau of Markets.

Cumberland Ranks High In Agriculture

Cumberland county farmers have expanded their farming operations during the last 40 years according to figures compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Corn and wheat—the two principal field crops—are on a decided upward trend, there being an increase in production of approximately 1,018,500 bushels in corn, and approximately 325,000 bushels in wheat since the "eighties."

The number of chickens on farms has almost doubled since 1884 and egg production has increased more than two and one-half times, making the county ranks eleventh in number of eggs produced.

The county ranks sixteenth in milk production, the annual output having jumped from 5,020,500 gallons in 1884 to 8,689,700 gallons in 1924, an increase of about 3,700,000 gallons.

Other interesting statistics based upon U. S. Census figures and state estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924 are given in the following tables:

Trend of Agriculture In Cumberland County

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	2,965	3,025
Improved land in farms	acres	188,000	232,500	198,000
Expenditure for fertilizer		.....	$45,100	$179,900
Value of implements and machinery		$303,000	$681,800	$2,353,900
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	503,100	1,304,200	2,322,700
Wheat	bus.	527,400	910,400	1,235,900
Oats	bus.	528,300	961,300	637,500
Rye	bus.	168,600	28,300	100,900
Buckwheat	bus.	8,000	800	1,700
Potatoes	bus.	85,100	193,000	331,300
Hay	tons	28,100	59,100	70,400
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	107,200	138,600
Peach		.....	15,700	86,400
Livestock numbers				
Horses		8,300	11,400	7,800
Mules		180	700	2,740
Milk cows		8,900	13,300	15,700
Other cattle		16,800	22,600	6,700
Sheep		17,100	11,000	6,500
Swine		37,200	35,200	26,800
Chickens		.....	185,200	338,300
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	868,500	2,231,300
Milk produced	gals	.....	5,020,500	8,689,700
Butter made on farms	lbs.	782,600	1,072,800	341,200

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Pennsylvania Leads All States In Value of Eggs Produced

A production in 1928 of 117,500,000 dozens of eggs valued at $42,025,000 enables Pennsylvania to retain her place among the foremost poultry states, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced. The value of annual egg production in this Commonwealth exceeds by more than $2,000,000 that of any other state in the Union, according to the latest Federal Census figures.

Almost twice as many eggs are being produced in Pennsylvania today as 20 years ago, and four times as many as 50 years ago. During this same 50-year period the number of hens and pullets of laying age has trebled, annual egg production per hen has increased from approximately 60 to 82, and per capita egg production has jumped from approximately 89 to 146. Every county, with but few exceptions, has experienced this rapid expansion and noticeable improvement in its chicken industry.

Because of the prominence of Pennsylvania, both in production and consumption of eggs, Egg Week, designed to call attention to the excellent food value of the product, is being widely observed in the State from May 1 to 7.

The following table gives the latest estimates, furnished by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, on the production and value of eggs, by counties:

County	Production 1928 (dozens)	Value 1928 (dollars)
Adams	3,355,000	1,040,050
Allegheny	1,896,000	496,320
Armstrong	1,462,000	497,080
Beaver	966,000	367,080
Bedford	1,175,000	376,000
Berks	4,162,000	1,415,080
Blair	778,000	280,080
Bradford	3,755,000	1,314,250
Bucks	5,614,000	2,077,180
Butler	2,158,000	733,720
Cambria	1,075,000	419,250
Cameron	49,000	21,560
Carbon	591,000	236,400
Centre	1,156,000	404,600
Chester	3,407,000	1,226,520
Clarion	1,220,000	402,600
Clearfield	880,000	316,800
Clinton	391,000	132,940
Columbia	1,650,000	610,500
Crawford	2,669,000	854,080
Cumberland	2,153,000	861,200
Dauphin	1,666,000	183,100
Delaware	491,000	201,310
Elk	441,000	176,400
Erie	2,314,000	833,040
Fayette	1,196,000	454,480
Forest	119,000	42,840
Franklin	2,850,000	883,500
Fulton	934,000	298,880
Greene	846,000	338,400
Huntingdon	850,000	280,500
Indiana	1,530,000	474,300
Jefferson	1,180,000	436,600
Juniata	1,270,000	393,700
Lackawanna	987,000	384,930
Lancaster	10,467,000	3,663,450
Lawrence	1,158,000	428,460
Lebanon	2,443,000	806,190
Lehigh	2,049,000	696,660
Luzerne	1,497,000	628,740
Lycoming	1,398,000	531,240
McKean	463,000	175,940
Mercer	1,659,000	580,650
Mifflin	738,000	243,540
Monroe	992,000	376,960
Montgomery	4,046,000	1,618,400
Montour	647,000	200,570
Northampton	2,124,000	870,840
Northumberland	1,234,000	419,560
Perry	1,224,000	416,160
Philadelphia	186,000	78,120
Pike	435,000	182,700
Potter	539,000	177,870
Schuylkill	2,272,000	976,960
Snyder	1,180,000	397,600
Somerset	1,607,000	610,920
Sullivan	318,000	108,120
Susquehanna	1,722,000	619,920
Tioga	1,405,000	491,750
Union	892,000	276,520
Venango	718,000	251,300
Warren	1,099,000	406,630
Washington	1,305,000	482,850
Wayne	2,682,000	938,700
Westmoreland	2,416,000	966,400
Wyoming	768,000	284,160
York	8,491,000	2,971,850
Pennsylvania	117,500,000	42,025,000

More Pork, Less Eggs In Cold Storage

More beef, pork and fish were in cold storage in Pennsylvania on March 31, this year, than on the corresponding date in 1928, according to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The quarterly reports from the 70 licensed cold storage warehouses show an increase over last year of 719,530 pounds of beef, 643,839 pounds of pork, and 1,471,037 pounds of fish.

There is, however, a decrease in eggs, butter, game, veal, poultry and mutton. Eggs in shell show a particular decline, being the lowest since 1926.

The following table gives the amounts of the various food products in cold storage on March 31, 1929, as compared to the same period, 1928:

	March 31 1929	March 31 1928
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	658,928	1,548,948
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	1,918,617	2,453,260
Butter (lbs.)	477,910	797,602
Poultry (lbs.)	2,766,700	3,543,000
Fish (lbs.)	3,480,019	2,008,982
Game (lbs.)	3,513	14,812
Beef (lbs.)	1,708,486	988,956
Veal (lbs.)	34,467	59,288
Mutton (lbs.)	212,762	232,627
Pork (lbs.)	4,886,475	4,242,636

Inspection Service Sets New Record

Official inspections of fruits and vegetables at shipping points in Pennsylvania during the past season increased to 1,764 carloads, 70 per cent more than during the past year, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Bureau reports that 55 per cent of all grape shipments, 41 per cent of the peaches and 28 per cent of the apples were classified by inspectors during the past season in addition to potato shipments inspected in Lehigh, Potter, Schuylkill, Carbon, Berks, and Northumberland counties.

The bulk of the apple and peach shipments inspected were from orchards in Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, York, and Wyoming counties, while the grapes were shipped from Erie and Franklin counties.

The report states further that standard grades for fruits and vegetables are rapidly gaining favor with Pennsylvania growers and shippers for in addition to the 1,764 carloads already referred to, large quantities of strictly graded produce were shipped which did not carry Federal-State inspection.

"Shippers in the state are realizing that the best marketing practices call for shipping well graded produce," marketing specialists state. "This is resulting in consumers being able to secure better graded Pennsylvania fruits and vegetables each year."

Amend Beetle Quarantine

The Japanese beetle quarantine for Pennsylvania has been amended, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture. This amendment does not change the Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations supplemental thereto in any way except to place two Asiatic beetles under identical restrictions as regards the products of Class I and III nursery and ornamental establishments as well as sand, soil, earth, peat, and compost.

Trend of Agriculture in Dauphin County

The trend of agriculture in Dauphin county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	2,690	2,605
Improved land in farms	acres	150,500	185,500	148,300
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$58,800	$162,400
Value of implements and machinery		$215,300	$548,500	$1,688,100
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	324,100	902,000	1,404,900
Wheat	bus.	293,100	451,700	525,900
Oats	bus.	384,300	644,700	710,400
Rye	bus.	160,200	53,800	27,800
Buckwheat	bus.	16,600	4,700	11,500
Potatoes	bus.	120,000	259,500	325,000
Hay	tons	22,900	54,300	57,400
Tobacco	lbs.	56,200	265,400	97,000
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	130,700	84,300
Peach		.....	10,900	39,900
Livestock numbers				
Horses		6,000	7,900	5,100
Mules		50	850	1,975
Milk cows		8,200	12,200	12,000
Other cattle		12,500	9,700	6,600
Sheep		16,700	2,100	800
Swine		24,700	21,700	20,300
Chickens		.....	126,800	255,900
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	662,000	1,409,700
Milk produced	gals	.....	4,551,000	6,613,600
Butter made on farms	lbs.	575,700	967,500	466,000
Honey produced	lbs.		20,400	29,800

so that the introduction of injurious pests may be reduced to a minimum."

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Twelve Counties Share Leading Positions in Crops and Livestock

Twelve counties in Pennsylvania share leading positions in the production of crops and livestock, according to the 1928 county estimates, as announced by the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Adams produced the most apples.

Berks produced the most oats.

Bradford raised the most buckwheat, had the highest number of hives of bees, and produced the most honey.

Chester secured the highest yield of hay and oats per acre, and had the highest number of milk cows .

Franklin produced the most rye and peaches.

Greene led in the number of sheep and amount of wool produced.

Lancaster led in total production of corn, wheat, tobacco, and hay; in acre yield of corn; in number of other cattle than milk cows; in total milk produced; in number of chickens on farms and eggs produced; and in number of horses.

Lebanon led in acre yield of potatoes.

Lehigh produced the most potatoes and had the highest acre yield of buckwheat.

Montgomery had the highest production of pears.

Philadelphia county produced the most wheat and rye per acre.

York led in amount of farm butter made, and in number of mules and swine.

Restaurants Found Serving Substitutes For Tuna Fish

Restaurants have been found in Pennsylvania which advertise "tuna fish" on their menus but serve yellow tail or amber fish, which is closely related to tuna, according to James W. Kellogg, director of the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

"To advertise the higher priced and well known tuna fish and then then substitute a less costly product is a plain violation of the food law," Doctor Kellogg asserts, "and restaurants apprehended in such an unlawful practice will be held responsible for the full penalty of the law.

"The tins in which both types of fish are packed and supplied restaurants and hotels are usually plainly labelled," Doctor Kellogg states," so that there is no excuse for the operators of food dispensing places taking advantage of customers in this manner."

Kill Weeds Early

"An hour's work in the spring will kill more weeds when they are still in the seedling stage than a day's work after they have become well established." This is a suggestion of Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to farmers and gardeners who desire to wage a successful war on weeds this spring. "Since weeds are most easily killed while in the seedling stage, it is well worth while to prepare a good seed bed, allow the weeds to germinate early and then kill them before the crop begins to mature," he adds.

"Sow clean seeds," Doctor Gress emphasizes. "There are sufficient seeds in the soil now to produce a fair crop of weeds. Why should we cause an additional number by showing unclean seed?

"The best results can usually be obtained by following these three simple rules: 1—Give the seed bed a thorough preparation, which will prevent the growth of many weeds; 2—Plant clean, good seed; and 3—Begin very early to kill the weeds, because it is in the early stage that they are most readily destroyed.

19 States Supply Apples For Pa. Markets

Nineteen states in the Union were required to supply the demand for apples in 15 Pennsylvania cities during 1928, according to the State Bureau of Markets. The rail receipts at these cities numbered 4,610 carloads and large additional supplies were received by motor truck from producers in Pennsylvania and in nearby states.

Pennsylvania fruit growers continue to supply the greatest quantity of apples to consumers in the Commonwealth, but mostly through local sales since there were only 331 carloads of Keystone state apples unloaded in the 15 cities last year. Washington, having dispatched 1,780 cars in 1928, led in the volume of shipped-in apples. New York state stood second by furnishing 782 cars, while Virginia ranked third with 668 carloads. Other principal shippers to Pennsylvania markets were West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and, although New Jersey did not ship heavily by rail, that State supplied large quantities by motor truck to Philadelphia and other cities in eastern Pennsylvania.

"It is becoming increasingly difficult for growers in distant states to market apples in Pennsylvania cities in any but years of a short crop and high prices," the Bureau says. "Growers in the Commonwealth and in adjacent states will continue to furnish an increasing proportion of the total supply needed here. Increased production in this territory, better marketing practices, such as careful grading and packing, and relatively low transportation costs, are the more important factors which will make this possible."

Three-Fourths of Cattle TB Tested

More than 900,000 cattle, almost three-fourths of the total in the Commonwealth, are now under supervision for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These tested cattle make up 124,000 herds.

In addition to individual herds in the various counties, all the cattle in 926 townships out of a total of 1,569 townships have been tested. Approximately half of these townships are in the 20 counties which have less than one-half of one per cent of the disease present and are now known as "modified accredited areas."

Trend of Agriculture in Delaware County

The trend of agriculture in Delaware county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	1,575	910
Improved land in farms	acres	88,800	88,100	37,800
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$70,700	$86,100
Value of implements and machinery		$193,600	$480,300	$761,300
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	236,200	459,200	430,500
Wheat	bus.	106,200	153,200	79,100
Oats	bus.	194,400	125,200	87,500
Rye	bus.	2,600	7,300	1,400
Buckwheat	bus.	1,200	100	600
Potatoes	bus.	95,200	252,000	129,700
Hay	tons	22,500	33,200	18,100
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	25,100	35,500
Peach		.....	3,500	18,700
Livestock Numbers				
Horses		3,600	5,300	2,300
Mules		10	120	95
Milk cows		11,200	15,400	5,800
Other cattle		10,600	2,700	1,600
Sheep		7,300	1,300	700
Swine		11,900	7,800	5,000
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	91,300	71,500
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	409,000	474,500
Milk produced	gals.	.....	6,280,500	3,406,300
Butter made on farms	lbs.	1,342,200	1,028,100	77,200
Butter made on farms				
Honey produced	lbs.		20,400	29,800

so that the introduction of injurious pests may be reduced to a minimum."

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture PA 1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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441,270,000 Gallons of Milk Produced on State's Farms

Milk production in Pennsylvania in 1928 is estimated at 441,270,000 gallons and valued at $112,254,920, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This is an increase in production of approximately 7,370,000 gallons over the 1927 total. The greater production has been accomplished without an increase in number of dairy cows, the average production per cow being approximately eight gallons more than in 1927. Practically the same amount of milk was produced by the dairy herds in the Commonwealth in 1928 as in 1924, with 18,000 fewer cows.

Due to better breeding, elimination of tuberculosis, better feeding and improved management generally, the average annual milk production per cow is now approximately 115 gallons more than 40 years ago.

Leading counties in milk production in 1928 were Lancaster, Bradford, Chester, Susquehanna and Crawford.

The estimated amount of milk produced on farms and the approximate value in 1928 are given by counties as follows:

County	Production 1928 (gallons)	Value 1928 (dollars)
Adams	4,265,750	1,279,720
Allegheny	8,314,600	2,577,530
Armstrong	3,702,600	999,700
Beaver	4,110,100	1,150,830
Bedford	6,910,850	2,004,150
Berks	12,944,350	3,365,530
Blair	4,849,200	1,309,280
Bradford	22,584,200	5,194,370
Bucks	12,243,800	3,550,700
Butler	6,807,200	1,769,870
Cambria	3,961,300	1,267,620
Cameron	210,500	75,780
Carbon	1,164,950	302,890
Centre	6,650,700	1,662,680
Chester	21,132,200	6,762,300
Clarion	4,280,400	1,198,510
Clearfield	3,456,600	967,850
Clinton	2,208,300	618,320
Columbia	3,623,800	1,014,660
Crawford	16,463,100	3,951,140
Cumberland	9,440,850	2,076,990
Dauphin	6,212,600	1,428,900
Delaware	3,021,300	876,180
Elk	1,088,400	304,750
Erie	14,072,700	3,658,900
Fayette	3,993,900	1,118,290
Forest	310,400	80,700
Franklin	8,249,300	2,062,320
Fulton	1,354,950	365,840
Greene	2,781,400	890,050
Huntingdon	3,512,500	948,380
Indiana	4,607,800	1,290,180
Jefferson	3,763,300	1,091,360
Juniata	3,141,400	722,520
Lackawanna	4,892,700	1,272,100
Lancaster	24,190,850	6,047,710
Lawrence	5,985,000	1,436,400
Lebanon	6,781,100	1,763,090
Lehigh	4,128,900	1,032,220
Luzerne	4,631,700	1,065,290
Lycoming	7,447,500	1,861,880
McKean	2,682,600	617,000
Mercer	9,139,900	2,102,180
Mifflin	3,488,600	872,150
Monroe	2,087,800	563,710
Montgomery	11,156,200	2,900,610
Montour	2,177,400	500,800
Northampton	5,169,100	1,240,580
Northumberland	4,693,900	1,079,600
Perry	3,180,900	731,610
Philadelphia	547,700	175,260
Pike	864,200	276,540
Potter	5,001,450	1,050,300
Schuylkill	3,175,000	1,016,000
Snyder	3,298,100	890,490
Somerset	9,085,750	2,271,440
Sullivan	2,108,100	400,540
Susquehanna	17,744,300	4,081,190
Tioga	15,244,900	3,201,430
Union	4,530,700	1,087,370
Venango	3,352,700	871,700
Warren	5,340,000	1,281,600
Washington	11,405,700	2,851,420
Wayne	12,557,300	2,511,460
Westmoreland	9,380,450	2,438,920
Wyoming	5,350,200	1,070,040
York	15,014,000	3,753,500
Pennsylvania	441,270,000	112,254,920

2752 Prosecuted For Dog Law Violation

Approximately 500 more persons in the Commonwealth were prosecuted during the first four months of this year for violating the State Dog Law than in the corresponding period a year ago, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. Up to May 1, 1929, there were 2752 prosecutions reported compared to 2258 for the same time last year.

Lackawanna county, with 197 more, shows the largest increase in number of prosecutions. Cambria follows with194 more reported, and then Erie and Lancaster, each with an increase of 157.

The number of individual licenses issued to dog owners in Pennsylvania, however, remained practically the same. A total of 389,867 was reported to April 1, last year, as compared to 388,294 for the first three months in 1929.

Allegheny county, with 18,500 individual licenses issued, led all counties for the first quarter this year; Westmoreland, with 16,942, ranks second; and Luzerne, having 14,997 stands third.

Commercial Orchards in Penna. Listed

A new publication, containing a list of the commercial orchards in Pennsylvania having 500 or more apple trees or peach trees, has been compiled from the Second Triennial Farm Census by L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, and is now ready for distribution, the State Department of Agriculture announces.

According to the compilation, there are 1685 farms in the 500-or-more fruit tree class, and these have a total of 1,804,175 apple trees and 1,270,325 peach trees, or about 24 per cent of all the apple trees and 50 per cent of all the peach trees reported on farms in the Commonwealth.

The bulletin can be secured free by writing to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Unearth New Scheme to Defraud Public

A clever scheme for defrauding the public by the sale of artificial maple sirup for the genuine product has been unearthed by agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The scheme is to sell the product from trucks direct to retail dealers. The cans containing the artificial sirup are not labeled but the retailers are supplied with labels and instructions to attach them to the cans. The label guarantees the product to be pure maple sirup in such words as the following: "Strictly pure maple sirup, prepared from the sap of the rock maple tree." Obviously, the plan of the defrauders is to avoid being held responsible themselves by shifting the blame for labeling the product on the retailers .

To make the fraud even more complete, the labels supplied for placing on the cans give fictitious names and addresses of manufacturers; for example, "Frank King, Route No. 1, Slippery Rock, Pa.", "John A. Stone R. F. D. 2, Carroll, Pa.", and "T. W. Allen, R. F. D. 2, Avon, Pa."

Examination of this so-called "pure maple sirup" by state chemists shows it to consist of cane sugar sirup, artificially colored and flavored.

"Several prosecutions have been ordered and each such sale discovered will result in legal action against the offenders," asserts James W. Kellogg, director of the Pure Foods Bureau.

All retailers are warned by the Bureau not to purchase sirup under such circumstances as surround this recent fraud. Particularly are they advised to avoid buying the product without labels being attached showing the name of authentic producers of the product.

Great Interest in Farm Show Building

Great interest in the preliminary drawings for the new State Farm Products Show Building was manifested in recent meetings of both the Farm Show Commission and the Farm Show Committee. The drawings were explained in detail by the architects.

The Building Committee of the Commission, consisting of C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, R. G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, and Miles Horst, Secretary of the State Council of Agricultural Associations, is making a careful study of the plans and will endeavor to bring together the ideas and suggestions of the various farm groups in the Commonwealth. The Committee will report its findings to the Commission and then to the architects. At that time it is expected that the plans will take final form.

Representatives of 27 different agricultural and allied organizations were present in the meeting of the State Farm Products Show Committee, where tremendous enthusiasm over the plans and prospects for the new building was evidenced.

The committee re-elected its officers, consisting of C. G. Jordan, Chairman; R. G. Bressler, Vice Chairman and Treasurer; J. M. Fry, Secretary; and Miles Horst, Assistant Secretary. One new organization—the Pennsylvania Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association, was admitted to membership on the Committee.

Reports on prospects for the next Show indicate expansion in practically all departments. A new feature which may be added to the poultry department in the near future is a turkey show. The committee went on record as favorable to the idea.

Both the Commission and the Show Committee are highly pleased with the prospects for future shows.

Trend of Agriculture in Erie County

The trend of agriculture in Erie county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	5,530	5,700
Improved land in farms	acres	179,100	317,700	222,000
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$72,000	$433,800
Value of implements and machinery		$294,700	$916,900	$4,246,500
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	315,800	627,800	838,400
Wheat	bus.	160,500	204,400	101,200
Oats	bus.	338,300	760,400	1,161,700
Rye	bus.	8,400	43,000	39,300
Buckwheat	bus.	29,600	99,000	211,900
Potatoes	bus.	253,400	517,000	1,059,900
Hay	tons	55,900	116,700	103,500
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	312,300	145,400
Peach		.....	11,400	60,500
Livestock numbers				
Horses		6,500	14,700	11,400
Mules		20	170	230
Milk cows		16,600	26,600	29,600
Other cattle		28,600	25,700	10,300
Sheep		57,300	32,500	3,800
Swine		18,500	17,000	9,100
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	127,500	287,700
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	697,000	1,989,100
Milk produced	gals.	.....	11,495,200	15,038,800
Butter made on farms	lbs.	252,800	2,231,700	973,400
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	333,700	118,500	13,500
Sirup	gals.	1,900	14,100	32,700
Honey produced	lbs.	23,200	57,900	36,400

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Time and Place of Holding 56 County Fairs And Exhibitions in Pennsylvania Announced

The time and place for holding 56 county fairs and exhibitions have been compiled by L. W. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The fair season covers a period of approximately 11 weeks, with the first fair opening at Dayton, Armstrong county, August 6, and the last fair scheduled for Franklin in Venango county, beginning October 16.

Subject to minor changes in dates, in a few cases, the schedule of all fairs reporting to the Department up to May 20 is as follows:

County	Association or Society	Place	Date
Adams	South Mountain Fair Association	Arendtsville	Sept. 10-14
Armstrong	Armstrong County Fair Association	Ford City	Aug. 14-17
Armstrong	Dayton Agricultural and Mechanical Association	Dayton	Aug. 6-9
Bedford	Bedford County Agricultural Society	Bedford	Sept. 24-27
Berks	Agricultural & Horticultural Association of Berks County.	Reading	Sept. 10-14
Berks	Kutztown Fair Association	Kutztown	Aug. 13-16
Bradford	Bradford County Agricultural Society	Towanda	Aug. 27-31
Bradford	Inter-State Fair Association	Athens	Sept. 10-13
Bradford	Troy Agricultural Society	Troy	Sept. 3-6
Bucks	Bucks County Agricultural Society	Quakertown	Aug. 20-24
Bucks	Doylestown Fair Association	Doylestown	Sept. 24-28
Butler	North Washington Agricultural Association	North Washington	Sept. 5-7
Cambria	Cambria County Fair Association	Ebensburg	Sept. 2-7
Cambria	Cambria County Agricultural Association, Ltd.	Carrolltown	Aug. 27-31
Carbon	Carbon County Agricultural Association	Lehighton	Sept. 24-28
Centre	Grange Encampment and Centre County Fair	Center Hall	Aug. 24-30
Clarion	Clarion County Fair Association	Clarion	Aug. 27-30
Clearfield	Clearfield County Agricultural Society	Clearfield	Sept. 10-13
Columbia	Columbia County Agricultural, Hort. & Mechanical Assn.	Bloomsburg	Sept. 30-Oct. 5
Crawford	Oil Creek Agricultural Association	Titusville	Sept. 10-13
Cumberland	Mifflin Agricultural Association	Newville	Sept. 17-20
Dauphin	Dauphin County Grange Fair Association	Harrisburg	Sept. 2-6
Dauphin	Gratz Agricultural and Horticultural Association	Gratz	Sept. 17-20
Erie	Wattsburg Agricultural Society	Wattsburg	Aug. 27-30
Fayette	Fayette County Fair Association	Dawson	Sept. 17-20
Franklin	Franklin County Farmers' & Breeders' Association	Chambersburg	Sept. 10-13
Greene	Waynesburg Fair and Agricultural Association.	Waynesburg	Aug. 20-23
Huntingdon	Huntingdon County Agricultural Association	Huntingdon	Sept. 17-20
Indiana	Indiana County Agricultural Society	Indiana	Sept. 10-13
Indiana	Green Township Community Association	Cookport	Sept. 26-28
Juniata	Juniata County Agricultural Society	Port Royal	Sept. 10-13
Lawrence	New Castle Agricultural Association	New Castle	Aug. 27-30
Lehigh	Lehigh County Agricultural Society	Allentown	Sept. 17-21
Lycoming	Lycoming County Fair Association	Hughesville	Oct.. 8-12
Mercer	Mercer County Agricultural Society	Stoneboro	Aug. 31-Sept. 4
Mercer	Mercer Central Agricultural Society	Mercer	Sept. 10-13
Mifflin	Mifflin Co. Agricultural & Horticultural Association	Lewistown	Aug. 20-24
Montgomery	Montgomery County Agricultural Association	Hatfield	Sept. 2-7
Perry	Perry County Agricultural Society	Newport	Aug. 13-16
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania Horticultural Society	Philadelphia	Not Fixed
Schuylkill	Schuylkill County Fair Company	Cressona	Sept. 2-6
Somerset	Somerset County Fair Association	Meyersdale	Aug. 20-23
Somerset	Jenner Fair Association	Jennerstown	Sept. 10-13
Sullivan	Sullivan County Agricultural Society	Forksville	Sept. 24-27
Susquehanna	Susquehanna County Agricultural Society	Montrose	Aug. 28-30
Tioga	Smythe Park Association	Mansfield	Sept. 18-21
Tioga	Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society	Westfield	Aug. 27-30
Union	Union County Fair Association	Lewisburg	Sept. 24-27
Venango	Venango County Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Assn.	Franklin	Oct. 16-18
Washington	Washington Fair Association	Washington	Aug. 25-31
Washington	West Alexander Agricultural Association	West Alexander	Sept. 10-12
Wayne	Green Dreher Community Fair Association	Newfoundland	Sept. 26-28
Wayne	Wayne County Agricultural Society	Honesdale	Sept. 24-27
York	York County Agricultural Society	York	Oct. 8-12
York	Hanover Agricultural Society, Inc.	Hanover	Oct. 1-4
York	Fawn Grove Fair Association	Fawn Grove	Aug. 21-24

Cooperative Buying and Selling Business Totals $48,873,985

Pennsylvania farmers transacted a business of $48,873,985 through their cooperative buying and selling corporations during 1928, according to a compilation made by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, from the annual reports of such organizations. This is an increase of 2.3 per cent over the 1927 sales of $47,764,108 and is 38.9 per cent greater than the total farmers' cooperative business of this Commonwealth in 1926. Six large cooperatives whose activities reach into several eastern states, transacted business amounting to $38,993,800 with their Pennsylvania members during 1928, and 116 local organizations had total sales of $9,880,185.

The greatest increase in cooperative business in 1928, as compared with 1927, took place in the cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables. The sale of these products increased $1,530,863 or 134 per cent. While fruit was marketed in greater volume, most of this increase is attributable to more mushrooms being sold cooperatively.

The sale of milk and milk products decreased 2.4 per cent from the record value of $38,758,415 established in 1927, although the sales of many fluid milk distributing associations were greater in 1928 than in the preceding year. Most of the local cooperative creameries suffered a loss in volume of business during the year.

There were substantial increases in the volume of livestock, principally dairy cattle, and wool sold cooperatively, but the volume of eggs declined very severely because of the suspension of business by the leading egg marketing organizations.

The sales of farm supplies by cooperative associations amounted to $8,155 838, being 7.6 per cent larger than the previous year. Most of the county-wide local associations as well as the interstate associations operating in Pennsylvania handled a larger volue of farm supplies in this State during 1928 than they did in the preceding year.

The total Pennsylvania membership of cooperative associations at the close of 1928 consisted of 44,258 farmers. This is a decrease of 2.7 per cent from the total membership of 45,488 at the close of 1927.

so that the introduction of injurious pests may be reduced to a minimum."

Butter made on farms	lbs.		
Honey produced	lbs.	20,400	29,800

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State is Market For 87,000 Cars of Fruits and Vegetables

Fifteen of the largest cities in Pennsylvania consumed nearly 87,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables during 1928, in addition to the heavy supplies of produce received by motor truck, according to reports to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. These rail shipments were nearly 2,000 cars less than were received at the same cities in 1927, largely due to the greater use of motor trucks in marketing produce. The Bureau states that for short distances, truck hauling is rapidly replacing rail shipments and that improved highways has made it possible to truck farm produce as many as 500 miles to market.

Every state in the Union, except Connecticut and Rhode Island, and many foreign countries contributed to the Pennsylvania fresh produce supply. California, the principal shipper to the Commonwealth, supplied over 20 per cent of the total while Florida, New York, Virginia, Texas, Georgia, and Pennsylvania were also important contributors of rail shipments.

Philadelphia, the leading market, received 44,215 cars in 1928, over half of the entire receipts. Pittsburgh followed with 24,159 cars. The receipts at other cities were: Scranton, 4861; Wilkes-Barre, 3,372; Harrisburg, 2,125; Johnstown, 1,723; Allentown, 1,477; Altoona, 1,068; Erie, 923; Williamsport, 822; Reading, 609; Bethlehem, 515; Easton, 474; Lancaster, 260; and York 229 cars.

Potatoes led the list of commodities with 13,782 cars, grapes ranked second with 8,455 cars, and oranges were third with 5,981 cars. Other commodities received in large quantities included lettuce 4,502 cars, apples 4,416 cars, and cabbage 3,935 cars.

Many Growers Enroll In Seed Potato Work

Prospects for the certification of seed potatoes in Pennsylvania this year, according to the State Bureau of Plant Industry, are very promising, notwithstanding the unfavorable potato situation of the past year. So far, growers in 10 different counties have requested certification for approximately 225 acres. Many of the growers are getting new foundation seed so that with favorable growing conditions, a greater part of the seed should qualify for certification.

Out of approximately 60.000 bushels of potatoes certified in 1928, it is estimated that 40,000 bushels have or will be used for seed purposes during the present season. Surprise is expressed that in a year of low prices for potatoes such a large percentage of the certified seed is being used for planting purposes. Reports from the different counties indicate that a greater part of the seed was sold as certified stock direct from storage. Most of this seed is being used by growers within the State.

Any grower wishing to avail himself of the certification service should send his application immediately to K. W. Lauer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Penna., A Leader In Commercial Chick Hatching

The extensive development of commercial chick hatching has resulted in Pennsylvania being one of the leading states in this relatively new enterprise, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. It is now regarded as one of the most important branches of the poultry industry. One Pennsylvania hatchery alone produces more than a million chicks a year, and these are marketed in practically every state of the Union. Almost half of the hatcherymen in Pennsylvania sell chicks in other states, the market even extending into Canada.

The hatcheries have, with very few exceptions, experienced an excellent season, according to a survey recently completed by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The demand for chicks was earlier and better than last year and a number of hatcherymen report that they could have sold their output several times over.

In some localities the supply of suitable eggs for hatching was inadequate to meet the demand, but in general hatchability was reported good. Buyers are realizing that quality in chicks counts and are, therefore, demanding the better product and not objecting to paying the increase in price.

The hatching season was longer than that of 1928. It opened a week earlier, and will close about June 10, the same date as last year.

By May 1, approximately 70 per cent of the hatching was done. Incubator capacity of hatcheries reporting has been increased three per cent and it is estimated that the number of chicks which will be produced this year will slightly exceed last year's hatchings.

A new development is taking place in the industry, according to reports. The high mortality in day-old chicks has created a demand for "started chicks" from one to eight weeks old which are safely past the period when most of the losses occur. A practical and sanitary method of brooding, known as the battery brooding system, has been developed, which will enable the hatcherymen to meet the demand, and some believe that the future of the industry will depend largely upon successful brooding.

5,500 Hens Being Trapnested in State's New Poultry Project

The Record of Performance Work, a relatively new line of poultry work in Pennsylvania, is increasing in popularity and importance, according to a statement from the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture This work involves state supervision of home trapnesting records. These records are kept for a period of one year and at the end of that time, an individual certificate is issued to the owner for each bird in his flock having produced 200 or more eggs during the 365 days.

About 5,500 of the original 7,000 birds entered remain in the record work at the present time and reports to the end of April, this year, reveal that 1,624 birds have passed the "halfway mark." Each of the birds had a record of over 100 eggs. The highest record bird, owned by Ben Jacobs, Greene county, laid 195 eggs since September 1 and consequently had only five more eggs to lay to deserve a certificate. The second highest bird, from a Juniata county flock owned by the North Poultry Farm, produced 186 eggs during the same period. There were, on May 1, many birds with records over 170 eggs, which is more than twice the average production for the State.

In examining the records, no consideration has been given to egg weights which will be a big factor in the final analysis of the Record of Performance work. All eggs laid are weighed at the time of inspection and must average 24 ounces to the dozen to entitle the bird to a certificate of performance.

It is expected that there will be about 10,000 Record of Performance birds in 1930 and all poultrymen interested in establishing official records in their home traps are urged to give the work consideration. Application will be accepted until January 1, 1930, providing such applications are received at least one month in advance of the time birds are to start their official records.

Rules and regulations, now available for distribution, may be secured by writing to the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Three Milk Dealers Fined For "Short Changing" Farmers

Three cases have been prosecuted recently where milk dealers have "short changed" a large number of farmers by under-reading the tests of milk delivered, the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announced in a statement issued today.

"Operators of milk receiving plants who pay milk producers on the basis of butterfat tests which are below what correct tests would show, are guilty of a vicious fraud for which the State Milk Testing Law fixes a fine of $100 to $1,000 or a 9-month jail sentence," the statement reads.

"Legal action has been taken against the managers of the milk plants in which the unlawful practice of under-reading the Babcock test has been discovered," the Bureau states.

"All plants paying for milk on the butterfat basis are required to employ competent and licensed testers. Under-reading as well as over-reading tests within slight variations may be due to lack of care and competency on the part of testers but when the majority of tests at one plant are consistently under-read to the extent of from one-third to one per cent or more, it is clear that such variations are a plain attempt to defraud producers by submitting reports showing low tests and making payments accordingly.

"The Department's representatives are making a thorough check-up of the activities of all the milk plants and the accuracy of tests made by testers and in all cases where discrepancies are found legal actions will be instituted against the persons responsible, and licenses of incompetent and careless testers will be revoked."

Trend of Agriculture In Fayette County

The trend of agriculture in Fayette county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Numbr of farms		.....	3,275	3,555
Improved land in farms	acres	178,400	266,200	160,700
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$29,300	$112,000
Value of implements and machinery		$249,600	$460,000	$1,632,100
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	623,600	860,200	673,400
Wheat	bus.	319,200	393,600	140,800
Oats	bus.	533,300	405,400	568,900
Rye	bus.	23,600	6,100	10,800
Buckwheat	bus.	21,100	26,700	46,100
Potatoes	bus.	72,900	145,900	165,800
Hay	tons	20,200	46,400	53,400
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	162,400	89,300
Peach		.....	13,600	50,000
Livestock numbers				
Horses		9,100	9,500	5,900
Mules		.....	215	180
Milk cows		8,700	10,200	9,300
Other cattle		22,500	19,800	6,700
Sheep		46,100	46,900	5,700
Swine		26,700	23,700	8,200
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	127,600	192,400
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	530,000	1,020,200
Milk produced	gals.	.....	4,161,900	3,974,400
Butter made on farms	lbs.	553,600	908,600	622,700
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	86,800	43,700	1,900
Sirup	gals.	4,000	10,200	1,500
Honey produced	lbs.	14,800	30,000	13,800

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

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PA 1.24/4

State's Honey Crop Valued at $440,000

Pennsylvania is one of the ten states in the Union which produces more than $425,000 worth of honey annually, according to the State Department of Agriculture. In 1920, the latest year for which figures are available for all the states, Pennsylvania ranked ninth in value of honey compared to sixth in 1900—the period of maximum expansion of the bee industry in the Commonwealth.

The honey crop for the State in 1928 was estimated to be 1,968,000 pounds, valued at $440,000.

In an interesting survey of beekeepers made by the Federal State Crop Reporting Service in May, it was found that the average size apiary among the beekeepers surveyed was 41 hives, the largest apiary reported being 825 hives. The highest value placed upon bees was $30 per hive, the average $10, the latter figure being at least $3.50 more than the average value of all hives in the State.

The following table gives, by counties, the number of hives of bees in Pennsylvania at the beginning of 1928 and the number of pounds of honey produced during the year:

County	Hives (number)	Production (pounds)
Adams	1,530	19,900
Allegheny	1,540	18,400
Armstrong	3,060	45,900
Beaver	1,330	21,300
Bedford	3,680	58,900
Berks	2,900	38,500
Blair	1,270	21,600
Bradford	6,170	141,900
Bucks	2,530	35,400
Butler	2,980	38,800
Cambria	1,750	26,300
Cameron	170	3,400
Carbon	490	6,900
Centre	1,280	17,900
Chester	1,910	26,700
Clarion	1,790	26,900
Clearfield	2,450	44,100
Clinton	600	9,200
Columbia	2,350	44,600
Crawford	3,620	65,200
Cumberland	1,660	28,200
Dauphin	1,830	25,600
Delaware	350	5,600
Elk	970	18,400
Erie	2,500	40,000
Fayette	2,100	29,400
Forest	630	7,600
Franklin	2,510	42,700
Fulton	1,780	23,100
Greene	2,770	41,500
Huntingdon	2,100	31,500
Indiana	2,670	40,100
Jefferson	2,470	39,500
Juniata	1,020	13,300
Lackawanna	910	18,200
Lancaster	3,320	49,800
Lawrence	1,460	23,400
Lebanon	1,090	16,400
Lehigh	1,600	24,000
Luzerne	1,810	29,000
Lycoming	1,400	30,800
McKean	1,160	17,400
Mercer	2,620	44,500
Mifflin	670	8,700
Monroe	1,560	21,800
Montgomery	1,940	25,200
Montour	520	7,300
Northampton	1,710	25,700
Northumberland	1,500	28,500
Perry	1,120	15,700
Philadelphia	30	400
Pike	320	3,500
Potter	1,870	24,300
Schuylkill	1,300	13,000
Snyder	1,190	15,500
Somerset	3,280	45,900
Sullivan	1,260	18,900
Susquehanna	2,930	58,600
Tioga	3,000	42,000
Union	450	6,700
Venango	1,790	28,600
Warren	1,450	26,100
Washington	2,450	36,800
Wayne	2,010	36,200
Westmoreland	2,980	47,700
Wyoming	1,960	33,300
York	3,550	46,200
Pennsylvania	125,090	1,968,400

Beetle Quarantine Effective June 15

Preliminary plans for the Japanese beetle control work this summer are practically the same as the activities carried on last year by the State and Federal governments, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The farm products quarantine will become effective June 15 and the road patrol will be stationed along the highways at the quarantine lines as soon as the beetles make their first appearance.

The general scouting work, carried on for the purpose of finding new infestations, will also start about June 15. The Federal government will do more scouting this year for the Asiatic beetle.

In Gettysburg, York, Lewistown and Sayre, where beetles have been found for the past two years, but not in sufficient numbers to justify including these points in the general quarantine area, careful scouting will be continued and traps used in greater numbers.

Normally, the Japanese beetles do not appear before June 15. Last year, due to unseasonal weather, the beetles did not make their appearance until the second and third weeks in July.

Official Seed Potato Standards Adopted

Rules and regulations for the certification of seed potatoes, including standards for grade, have been adopted by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, effective June 1, the Department states. This official action is in line with an act passed by the recent session of the General Assembly, giving the Department the authority to adopt and enforce such regulations and standards.

Two grades of seed potatoes are provided for: the first is the "Pennsylvania certified seed grade" which includes only potatoes passing the field and tuber (bin) inspections of the Bureau of Plant Industry; the second is the "Pennsylvania field certified seed grade" which consists of potatoes passing all field inspection requirements of the Bureau of Plant Industry but which may not have been graded or sized according to the requirements of the "Pennsylvania certified seed grades".

The recent act giving authority for the certification of seeds provides for a fine of not more than $200 for each offense upon conviction for violation of the law.

9,372 Carloads of Fruits, Vegetables Shipped

Pennsylvania fruit and vegetable growers shipped 9,372 carloads of produce by rail during 1928, an increase of 109 carloads over 1927, but 245 fewer than the average for the past five years, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets

Nearly one-half of these cars were loaded with potatoes from the largest crop ever produced in the Commonwealth, although the 4,296 cars shipped were fewer than were loaded in 1925, 1922, 1921, and 1920.

Apples filled 2,621 cars, or nearly one-fourth of the total, grapes 1,076 cars, peaches 806 cars (the second heaviest movement since 1917), cabbage 300 cars, and various other commodities in smaller quantities.

Officials of the Bureau of Markets point out that these rail shipments of Pennsylvania crops constitute a small portion of the total production of fruits and vegetables grown in the Commonwealth. The great bulk of the production is marketed by other methods than rail shipping. Truck hauling, roadside selling, and other means of direct marketing are each year taking a greater proportion of the Pennsylvania production.

926 Townships In Bovine T. B. Quarantine

Effective June 15, all townships which have been tested on the area basis for bovine tuberculosis, will be quarantined to prevent the introduction of the disease from outside areas, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has announced.

Nine hundred and twenty-six townships in 59 counties will be involved in this quarantine which is in accordance with the new quarantine law enacted by the 1929 General Assembly.

It is explained that this action is being taken to give greater protection to the herd owners in the areas which are now free of bovine tuberculosis. Only cattle which are known to be free of the disease can enter the quarantined areas.

58 Prosecuted for Food Law Violation

Fifty-eight prosecutions for violation of the State Pure Food Laws were ordered during the month of May, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These prosecutions included counties in every section of the state, with the largest number occurring in Philadelphia. The artificial coloring and flavoring of maple sirup, which resulted in 10 prosecutions, was the most common violation of the food laws during the month.

The counties involved and the total number of prosecutions in each are Allegheny, 12; Blair, 3; Cambria, 2; Crawford, 2; Cumberland, 2; Delaware, 2; Erie, 2; Lackawanna, 2; Lancaster, 1; McKean, 1; Northampton, 1; Northumberland, 2; Philadelphia, 16; Susquehanna, 1; Venango, 1; Warren, 2; Washington, 1; Westmoreland, 4; and York, 1.

Trend of Agriculture In Forest County

The trend of agriculture in Forest county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for the periods centering around 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1884	1924
Number of farms		395	450
Improved land in farms	acres	16,400	17,500
Expenditure for fertilizer		$900	$16,000
Value of implements and machinery		$44,200	$145,600
Crop production			
Corn	bus.	24,500	30,200
Wheat	bus.	5,800	14,000
Oats	bus.	57,000	76,000
Rye	bus.	2,500	700
Buckwheat	bus.	12,100	18,700
Potatoes	bus.	23,600	47,000
Hay	tons	5,900	6,900
Trees of bearing age			
Apple		18,500	14,400
Peach		300	700
Livestock numbers			
Horses		700	700
Mules		15	15
Milk cows		1,346	1,000
Other cattle		1,600	900
Sheep		2,300	400
Swine		1,400	1,100
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		7,700	14,900
Eggs produced	dozs.	85,000	129,400
Milk produced	gals.	570,100	296,000
Butter made on farms	lbs.	109,700	66,000
Honey produced	lbs.	5,500	7,300

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Two-Thirds of Farms Have Automobiles

Approximately two-thirds of the farms in Pennsylvania have automobiles according to recent estimates of the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The number of farms having automobiles on January 1 this year was placed at 129,000 compared to 127,480 on the corresponding date a year ago. During this same period, the number of farms having motor trucks increased from 36,650 to 38,170 and the number having tractors from 26,850 to 27,890.

Lancaster county leads all the counties in the State in the number of farms having automobiles as well as the number having motor trucks and tractors. York ranks second in number having automobiles, and Berks second in number having motor trucks and number having tractors.

The following table gives by counties the number of farms having automobiles on January 1, 1928 and January 1, 1929:

County	Number of Farms Having Automobiles January 1 1928	1929
Adams	2,250	2,320
Allegheny	2,070	2,090
Armstrong	2,400	2,420
Beaver	1,610	1,640
Bedford	2,500	2,510
Berks	4,120	4,220
Blair	830	840
Bradford	3,410	3,430
Bucks	4,150	4,200
Butler	2,750	2,760
Cambria	1,300	1,300
Cameron	100	110
Carbon	500	500
Centre	1,500	1,500
Chester	4.490	4,550
Clarion	2,200	2,220
Clearfield	1,510	1,550
Clinton	610	640
Columbia	1,560	1,580
Crawford	3,620	3,660
Cumberland	1,810	1,820
Dauphin	1,870	1,890
Delaware	860	850
Elk	590	590
Erie	3,350	3,410
Fayette	1,890	1,890
Forest	210	210
Franklin	2,590	2,610
Fulton	910	920
Greene	2,100	2,140
Huntingdon	1.290	1.290
Indiana	2,440	2,450
Jefferson	1,850	1,850
Juniata	1,020	1,030
Lackawanna	670	670
Lancaster	6,380	6,440
Lawrence	1.560	1.570
Lebanon	1.520	1.550
Lehigh	1,920	1.980
Luzerne	1.700	1,710
Lycoming	1,730	1,750
McKean	900	900
Mercer	3,100	3.100
Mifflin	710	730
Monroe	1.010	1.030
Montgomery	3.310	3.310
Montour	550	560
Northampton	2.290	2.310
Northumberland	1.740	1.750
Perry	1,300	1.330
Philadelphia	370	370
Pike	450	460
Potter	1.160	1,160
Schuylkill	1.600	1.600
Snyder	1.130	1,130
Somerset	2.600	2.650
Sullivan	500	500
Susquehanna	2.040	2.100
Tioga	2.300	2.330
Union	1.070	1.120
Venango	1.600	1.610
Warren	1.200	1.230
Washington	3,590	3,620
Wayne	1,880	1,950
Westmoreland	3,110	3,150
Wyoming	950	950
York	5,280	5,390
Pennsylvania	127,480	129,000

How to Dip Sheep to Control Ticks

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued the following information on the most satisfactory way to control external parasites of sheep:

"External parasites—tick, lice and mites—are very annoying to sheep causing itching and skin irritation often with a loss of wool due to continued scratching. In badly affected flocks the sheep become emaciated as this continued scratching interferes with proper feeding.

"The Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry advises owners of flocks that the best way to control these parasites is by dipping the entire flock. It is best to wait several days after shearing before dipping in order that the shear cuts may be healed The dipping should be repeated in three or four weeks in order to kill the larvae which have hatched from eggs not destroyed at the time of the first dipping.

"In dipping, separate the lambs from the sheep and dip them separately. In preparing the dip use soft water, as many dips do not mix thoroughly in hard or alkaline water. When hard water must be used soften it by adding a little salsoda or lye.

"To conserve the dip, the tank should be as narrow as possible, 18 inches wide being sufficient. It should be 4 feet deep and 4 to 5 feet in length. In using a tank of this size each sheep should be dipped separately. When you desire to dip more than one sheep at a time, then increase the length. The tank should be filled with the dipping solution sufficiently to submerge the sheep, with exception of the head. The temperature of the dip should range from 100 to 105 degrees. The sheep should remain in the dip from 3 to 5 minutes, after which they should be allowed to drain on the drain board.

"The commercial dips are in most cases satisfactory when used in accordance with the directions.

"It is important that the sheep be fed and watered within 3 hours before dipping, in order to keep them from drinking the dip. Cases have been known where thirsty sheep have drunk enough dip to cause death.

"Cold or rainy weather dipping should not be started early in morning or continued late in afternoon. After dipping, the sheep should be housed in clean warm sheds until they are dry."

Wheat, Rye, Hay Prospects Bright

The June 1 condition of wheat, rye, hay and pasture was from one to five points above the 10-year average June 1 condition, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. On the other hand, the condition of oats, barley, apples, peaches and pears was from two to fifteen points below the average June 1 condition of the past 10 years.

A crop of 20,493,000 bushels of wheat is forecasted. This is 1,300,000 bushels below the 10-year average crop but 3,400,000 bushels above the estimated 1928 harvest.

Farm Bulletins Are in Demand

Timely publications of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture which have met with popular demand during recent weeks are: No. 432, Insect Pests of the Household; No. 433, Grape Insects and Diseases; No. 441, Rose Insects and Diseases; No. 447, Mexican Bean Beetle in Pennsylvania; No. 448, Pennsylvania Weeds; No. 453, Poultry Diseases; No. 464, What Shipping Point Inspection Is and What It Accomplishes; No. 469, European Corn Borer in Pennsylvania; No. 471, Seed Potato Certification in Pennsylvania; No. 473, The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania; and No. 477, The Oriental Fruit Moth in Pennsylvania.

The Department has also received a large number of requests for the bulletins which list the commercial poultry farms and the commercial orchards in Pennsylvania.

More than 2,000 copies of the Department publications were mailed in response to requests during May.

Trend of Agriculture in Franklin County

The trend of agriculture in Franklin County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and States estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	3,450	3,875
Improved land in farms	acres	248,600	283,700	252,700
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$85,300	$240,600
Value of implements and machinery		$355,900	$714,200	$3,011,000
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	647,600	1,485,200	2,703,500
Wheat	bus.	749,500	1,120,800	1,432,200
Oats	bus.	520,700	560,000	202,000
Rye	bus.	146,700	57,700	188,300
Buckwheat	bus.	10,400	4,000	5,500
Potatoes	bus.	80,600	154,700	340,500
Hay	tons	31,000	73,800	64,300
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	143,900	265,600
Peach		.....	48,100	166,500
Livestock numbers				
Horses		9,900	14,300	12,500
Mules		20	340	1,480
Milk cows		9,700	14,000	18,200
Other cattle		19,800	17,000	10,000
Sheep		21,500	13,100	9,300
Swine		44,100	40,300	36,800
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	190,000	421,900
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	943,000	2,483,000
Milk produced	gals.	.....	5,690,800	8,414,400
Butter made on farms	lbs.	670,500	972,600	392,700
Honey produced.	lbs.	1,300	30,400	22,800

Missing

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Butchers Heavily Fined For Selling Unwholesome Meat

Every possible effort is being made in the Commonwealth to stop the sale of diseased meat by the few unscrupulous butchers, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. So far this year, more than 30 butchers and meat retailers in 15 counties have been prosecuted or are awaiting trial as a result of the work of agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

One of the most serious cases in the history of the meat hygiene law enforcement work is now in the courts in southeastern Pennsylvania. In this case, two butchers and a veterinarian are being held under $1,000 bail each, charged with conspiracy to violate the law by slaughtering diseased cows and placing a fraudulent stamp of inspection on the meat. The dressed carcasses of seven cows which were extensively and visibly diseased with advanced tuberculosis, were found in a wholesale meat establishment in Philadelphia. The meat was traced back to Chester county where the cows had been butchered. Before transporting the meat by truck to Philadelphia on a Sunday night, a fraudulent stamp of inspection had been placed on numerous parts of the carcasses. The meat was condemned and sent to a fertilizer factory. The defendants will be tried at the September term of the Chester county court and if found guilty, they may be liable to a penalty of $500 fine and two years' imprisonment.

Heavy Fines Imposed

One of the butchers involved in the foregoing case is also being held for trial on charges of preparing and selling tuberculous meat in Lancaster county and two other butchers are facing the same charges for similar offenses in Lancaster county.

Recently four Luzerne county butchers were each fined $250 and costs for having diseased meat in their possession for purposes of sale. Other similar cases involved a butcher and meat dealer in Northumberland county, a butcher in Northampton county, two butchers in Tioga county, and three retail meat dealers living in New York state who were peddling meat in Pennsylvania. A butcher in Lebanon county and another in York county were fined $100 and costs each recently on diseased meat charges. Two butchers in Delaware county were found with diseased meat in their possession and fined $400. A Chester county butcher has been arrested on a similar charge and the case is now awaiting trial.

About two months ago a butcher in Columbia county was convicted of selling unwholesome meat and was fined $200 in addition to costs amounting to $472. The proprietor of a large slaughtering house in Scranton was found in possession of a number of diseased cow carcasses and action is now pending in court. A butcher in Washington county and another in Clearfield county are under arrest for maintaining slaughter houses in a filthy condition.

Still other cases include four butchers in Mercer county who were fined a total of $400 and costs for selling immature veals, and two farmers in Wyoming county who were recently convicted on a charge of selling meat from a cow which was in a dying condition at the time of slaughter.

Majority Meet Requirements

It is explained by the Bureau of Animal Industry that the great majority of butchering establishments and meat markets meet fully the sanitary requirements of the law and offer for sale only wholesome meats about which the public need not have apprehension. The few unscrupulous butchers who knowingly violate the law and jeopardize the health of the public are the ones who are being rounded up by state officials. It is made clear that the State will not tolerate any attempt by butchers to defeat or dodge the provisions of the meat hygiene law of the Commonwealth.

Many Changes in Field Crop Acreage

The acreage of principal field crops to be harvested in Pennsylvania this year will be approximately the same as that harvested in 1927 and 100,000 acres more than in 1928, according to preliminary estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Crops which will likely show an increase in acreage harvested this year over both 1927 and 1928 include corn, wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, tobacco and alfalfa. The barley acreage reached its low point in 1910, after a downward trend since the Civil War. Since 1910, however, the trend has been upward so that at the present time more than twice the 1910 acreage is being harvested.

The rye acreage reached its low point in 1927 when 86,000 acres were harvested. The estimated acreage for this year is over 120,000 acres. Twenty years ago more than 300,000 acres were planted annually to rye. Because of unfavorable weather prevailing at the time of planting spring crops, a marked increase in buckwheat acreage occurred this year and a year ago.

The acreage of both oats and tame hay is less this year than two years ago, indicating the possibility of a downward trend in these crops.

Search Entire State For Corn Borers

Practically the entire state will be covered by State and Federal scouts this year in connection with the European corn borer control work, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In the present known infested area, the searching parties will determine the density of infestation as a basis for future eradication work while in the southeastern uninfested section, the scouts of the Federal government will make careful searches for new infestations.

The spring clean-up work which requires the burning or plowing down of all corn remnants in the heavily infested area, comprising Erie, Crawford, and Mercer counties, is reported fully as satisfactory this year as last year when the work done in Pennsylvania proved the most effective of that in any state.

The corn borers, which normally make their first appearance about the middle of July, emerged two weeks earlier this year, according to the observations of State entomologists.

A quarantine to prevent the spread of borers in corn transported from the infested area will be rigidly enforced this year as in past years.

Trend of Agriculture in Jefferson County

The trend of agriculture in Jefferson county, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	2,555	3,160
Improved land in farms	acres	56,900	149,500	141,400
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$15,100	$147,400
Value of implements and machinery		$83,800	$310,900	$1,924,200
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	38,600	269,000	467,700
Wheat	bus.	60,300	91,800	129,400
Oats	bus.	111,500	431,800	721,700
Rye	bus.	32,600	50,000	46,200
Buckwheat	bus.	22,700	68,900	242,900
Potatoes	bus.	46,400	120,500	313,200
Hay	tons	6,400	26,100	48,500
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	132,100	81,000
Peach		.....	15,700	29,600
Livestock numbers				
Horses		1,800	5,900	5,600
Mules		15	75	305
Milk cows		3,400	7,600	8,000
Other cattle		6,000	10,400	4,600
Sheep		10,700	15,400	1,000
Swine		8,100	13,200	7,500
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age		.....	69,600	135,900
Eggs produced	doz.	.....	315,000	956,800
Milk produced	gals.	.....	2,817,900	3,701,300
Butter made on farms	lbs.	147,300	709,100	810,600
Honey produced	lbs.	2,900	28,700	33,900
[illegible]	lbs.	.....	60,700	21,600
[illegible]	lbs.		734,000	209,700
Butter made on farms	lbs.		20,400	29,800
Honey produced	lbs.			

so, that the introduction of injurious pests may be reduced to a minimum."

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

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PA1.24/4

Negligent Dog Owners Will Be Prosecuted

Two hundred thousand unlicensed dogs roamed the streets and fields of Pennsylvania before the present State Dog Law was enacted eight years ago, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These roving dogs killed or maimed thousands of domestic animals and poultry. The sheep industry had been practically wiped from many sections. Wild game depredations by dogs exceeded all illegal killing. Mad dogs were a serious menace to human life.

Today the number of unlicensed dogs is very small compared to the number licensed and each day the number is being reduced. Sixteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-five worthless dogs were disposed of last year and 9,906 during the first six months this year. Almost 450,000 dogs are now licensed, 15,000 more than for the corresponding time last year, and only 40,000 less than for all of 1928.

Cities and Boroughs Aid

Splendid cooperation by many cities and boroughs, persistent and thorough effort by the dog law enforcement agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and prompt action by most dog owners have brought far-reaching benefits to Pennsylvania. The sheep industry is coming back. Damages caused by uncontrolled dogs are decreasing. Last year damages paid amounted to $71,336, compared to $210,774 in New York state which has about the same number of sheep as Pennsylvania. The mad dog menace is being lessened. Good dogs are enjoying a better standing in the community.

Thus, the real purpose of the dog law which is to protect property, human life, livestock, poultry, and good dogs from the ravages of the worthless, uncontrolled dog, is being accomplished.

A special effort is being made by the department to round up and prosecute all negligent dog owners. Four thousand six hundred and sixty owners have been fined already this year, 1,000 more than during the corresponding period a year ago.

It is not the desire of the Department to prosecute dog owners but according to the law, it must do so wherever persons allow their dogs to go unlicensed and to run at large in violation of law. Dog law enforcement agents have been instructed to give particular attention to all sections where reports still indicate unlicensed dogs. "Get your dog licensed before an agent gets you" is the suggestion of the Department.

A Successful Plan

Municipalities, where police are inactive, should communicate with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, regarding a plan which has proven successful in solving the dog problem in dozens of communities.

Aliquippa, Chester, Sharpsburg, and other communities have eliminated the stray dog nuisance through the employment of special officers who work in cooperation with the state and are paid by the State for stray dogs disposed of.

The following table gives by counties the number of dogs licensed to June 1, 1929, to June 1, 1928, and for the entire year of 1928:

	Dogs Licensed To June 1 1929	To June 1 1928	Entire Year 1928
Adams	3,664	3,505	3,841
Allegheny	24,244	23,491	27,653
Armstrong	5,992	7,344	7,890
Beaver	7,872	7,800	8,698
Bedford	5,367	4,526	5,354
Berks	14,867	13,955	15,228
Blair	8,016	7,717	8,588
Bradford	5,614	5,163	5,774
Bucks	7,998	8,046	9,708
Butler	7,249	7,345	7,873
Cambria	11,051	9,260	10,455
Cameron	414	382	420
Carbon	4,417	4,439	4,866
Centre	2,768	3,114	3,556
Chester	13,365	11,099	13,113
Clarion	3,892	4,037	4,327
Clearfield	5,416	5,098	6,306
Clinton	2,679	2,535	2,699
Columbia	5,237	5,023	5,542
Crawford	7,045	6,613	7,184
Cumberland	5,392	5,500	5,963
Dauphin	9,600	9,342	10,381
Delaware	9,997	11,094	13,933
Elk	2,230	2,171	2,394
Erie	11,141	9,625	11,154
Fayette	13,988	13,378	14,796
Forest	722	761	812
Franklin	5,187	5,192	5,630
Fulton	1,737	1,287	1,758
Greene	4,668	4,675	5,048
Huntingdon	3,749	3,776	4,172
Indiana	6,933	7,091	7,670
Jefferson	3,935	3,667	4,270
Juniata	1,842	1,826	1,992
Lackawanna	8,296	7,497	8,328
Lancaster	13,345	10,997	14,319
Lawrence	6,865	6,226	6,742
Lebanon	5,014	4,789	5,199
Lehigh	8,250	8,244	9,077
Luzerne	17,496	18,995	21,645
Lycoming	7,041	6,576	6,992
McKean	3,801	2,974	3,930
Mercer	8,245	8,394	8,967
Mifflin	2,895	2,836	3,047
Monroe	3,086	3,073	3,449
Montgomery	15,087	14,091	17,203
Montour	1,449	1,438	1,567
Northampton	9,696	9,117	10,200
Northumberland	7,523	6,282	7,751
Perry	3,388	2,891	3,145
Pike	1,150	1,115	1,289
Potter	1,864	1,861	2,073
Schuylkill	17,496	17,998	19,446
Snyder	1,750	1,897	2,072
Somerset	7,745	7,244	8,229
Sullivan	969	971	1,099
Susquehanna	4,235	3,997	4,477
Tioga	3,290	3,243	3,532
Union	1,300	1,460	1,580
Venango	5,745	5,655	6,121
Warren	3,542	3,722	4,022
Washington	14,433	14,490	15,805
Wayne	3,528	3,587	3,885
Westmoreland	19,156	19,169	20,561
Wyoming	1,929	1,567	1,725
York	11,683	11,589	13,060
PENNSYLVANIA	449,080	433,862	489,615

California Adopts Fruit Moth Quarantine

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has received official notice from the California Department of Agriculture of a quarantine effective on and after July 11, which prevents the shipment of many varieties of fruits and fruit trees into California from Pennsylvania and other eastern states known to be infested with the Oriental fruit moth.

It is explained that the quarantine has been declared to prevent the introduction of the Oriental fruit moth into California. The quarantine prohibits the entrance into California of all varieties and species including the flowering forms of peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokeberry, quince, pear and apple trees or plants or parts thereof, including the fresh fruits, and all boxes, barrels, baskets, or other containers that have been used to contain these fruits, imported, shipped or brought from said infested territory.

More Butter, Fewer Eggs in Storage

An increase in the amount of butter, fish, beef, veal, mutton and pork in storage on June 30, 1929, over the corresponding time a year ago, is indicated by a comparison of the cold storage warehouse reports made to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The number of dozens of eggs in shell decreased approximately 4,200,000, and the 18,725,197 dozens in cold storage on June 30 this year represents the lowest amount since 1924.

There is a considerable decrease in game, being less this year than any June 30 since 1923. Fish, on the other hand, gained strikingly, a comparison of the figures showing more than at any time on record.

The amount of various foods in cold storage on June 30, 1929, compared to the corresponding time in 1928, is given in the following table:

	June 30 1929	June 30 1928
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	18,725,197	22,923,361
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	4,043,943	4,657,410
Butter (lbs.)	5,890,916	4,776,482
Poultry (lbs.)	1,676,833	1,853,008
Fish (lbs.)	3,235,674	2,772,937
Game (lbs.)	2,041	13,247
Beef (lbs.)	1,473,443	891,672
Veal (lbs.)	55,117	34,818
Mutton (lbs.)	243,682	131,514
Pork (lbs.)	4,850,133	4,351,162

Fair Season Opens August 6

Pennsylvania's 1929 fair season will open August 6 when fairs are scheduled in Armstrong and York counties, according to reports to the Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture.

It is estimated there will be approximately 75 fairs in the Commonwealth during August, September and October. Fairs to be held during the week of August 5 are:

County	Place	Date
Armstrong	Dayton	Aug 6- 9
York	York Springs	Aug. 6-10

Trend of Agriculture in Juniata County

The trend of agriculture in Juniata County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	1,690	1,510
Improved land in farms	acres	73,400	104,400	86,800
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$21,500	$84,800
Value of implements and machinery		$89,800	$226,500	$1,132,100
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	150,000	446,000	592,500
Wheat	bus.	203,500	236,100	304,400
Oats	bus.	129,300	284,700	383,800
Rye	bus.	50,800	12,400	17,100
Buckwheat	bus.	12,900	9,000	20,700
Potatoes	bus.	41,000	83,900	149,700
Hay	tons	10,600	23,300	28,700
Tobacco	lbs.	.....	60,700	21,600
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	57,300	38,900
Peach		.....	63,600	35,700
Livestock numbers				
Horses		1,500	4,800	3,100
Mules		.....	200	1,035
Milk cows		3,400	4,800	6,700
Other cattle		7,700	6,100	3,100
Sheep		6,300	7,300	1,300
Swine		10,200	11,400	7,200
Hens and pullets of laying age		.....	73,300	169,200
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	426,000	1,064,800
Milk produced	gals.	.....	1,523,500	2,912,500
Butter made on farms	lbs.	262,000	328,300	106,800
Honey produced	lbs.	100	14,000	10,200

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Department's Exhibit to be Shown at Five County Fairs

The exhibit arranged by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will be shown at no less than five county fairs during August and September, according to R. G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

The schedule from August 20 to September 21 includes the following fairs: Mifflin County Fair, Lewistown, August 20-24; Centre County Pomona Grange Encampment, Centre Hall, August 24-30; Montgomery County Fair, Hatfield, September 2-7; Clearfield County Fair, Clearfield, September 10-14; Mifflin Township Fair, Newville, September 16-20.

The exhibit was shown for the first time this year at the Cambria County Industrial Exposition at Ebensburg in July. Almost 300 square feet of space was covered by the display.

The exhibit is the most attractive that has ever been arranged by the Department. It shows in an unusually comprehensive way many of the important lines of work conducted by the Commonwealth in the interest of the farmer.

The Japanese beetle and the European corn borer, two of the most destructive insect pests that have ever been introduced into the Commonwealth, are shown along with samples of the damage they do. An enlarged colored drawing of an adult Japanese beetle along with charts on life history and mounts of actual specimens are presented.

The way the corn borer spends its life and the extensive damage it can do to the corn crop unless controlled are shown. A large map with electric lights flashing shows how the insect has spread from the extreme northwestern corner of the State to more than 40 counties in nine years.

The most popular feature of the exhibit is a mechanical man which takes hold of an egg, lifts it into the air and drops it into a packing case. The value of grading eggs and placing them in well constructed crates with good packing material is thus demonstrated.

Bovine infectious abortion is featured in the animal disease section of the exhibit. Enlarged, colored photographs show several Pennsylvania herds which have been free of this disease for a number of years. Charts show the heavy toll exacted from the livestock industry by the disease. One chart shows the net profit from a herd of 25 cows which is abortion-free and another chart shows the loss in a herd of similar size but infected with the abortion disease.

Many Plant Pests Imported Accidentally

A very large percentage of our important plant pests could be classed as immigrants from foreign countries, states R. H. Bell, director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in discussing the reasons for present rigid state and federal quarantines regulating the transportation of certain products.

"Even more significant is the fact that in many instances the introduction of these pests has been accidental or brought about by some more or less unimportant or unnecessary importation," Mr. Bell adds. "The San Jose scale, for example, came in on a small shipment of flowering peach sent by a missionary in China to a friend in San Jose, California, about 1870. The losses caused by his insect to the fruit growing industry during the past 50 years can scarcely be estimated.

"The Chestnut blight which has made a thorough job of the native chestnut in the eastern states, found its way here on Japanese chestnuts imported simply to complete a collection of all chestnuts.

"The Hessian fly, a serious wheat pest, is believed to have come to this country in straw imported by Hessian troops during the Revolutionary War.

"The Oriental fruit moth which has proven one of the worst pests with which our peach growers have to contend came to this country in shipments of Japanese cherry for ornamental use.

"The European corn borer, which is threatening the corn crop in sections where control measures are not followed carefully, found its way to America in importations of broom corn from Europe.

"The Japanese beetle, first found in New Jersey in 1916, undoubtedly entered the country from Japan in shipments of either bulbs or ornamental plants.

"The Federal and State quarantine policy and practice do not aim to absolutely exclude valuable plants and plant products from other countries," Mr. Bell explains, "but rather to adequately safeguard such importations so that the introduction of injurious pests may be reduced to a minimum."

$2,160,000 Indemnity Money Allocated

Indemnity money amounting to $2,160,000, which was appropriated by the General Assembly and approved by Governor Fisher has been allocated, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Of the 67 counties, 53 are classed, by the Bureau of Animal Industry, as 100 per cent activity in connection with the suppression and eradication of bovine tuberculosis which means that all the herds in these counties are tested or will be completely tested within the next two years. A total of $575,920 has been set aside for the payment of indemnity for reactors in this group of counties. The remaining 14 counties have been allocated $1,368,080. An additional amount of $216,000 has been set aside for the payment of glanders claims and reactors to retests covering herds tested in the 14 counties.

Allocations by counties are as follows:

Adams, $34,200; Allegheny, $40,000; Armstrong, $14,000; Beaver, $2,400; Bedford, $13,000; Berks, $174,000; Blair, $4,000; Bradford, $30,520; Bucks, $175,000; Butler, $10,080; Cambria, $7,000; Cameron, $200; Carbon, $6,640; Centre, $2,600; Chester, $200,000; Clarion, $3,000; Clearfield, $5,560; Clinton, $9,160; Columbia, $2,440; Crawford, $12,000; Cumberland, $50,000; Dauphin, $80,000; Delaware, $30,000.

Elk, $800; Erie, $18,000; Fayette, $4,000; Forest, $520; Franklin, $24,000; Fulton, $2,000; Greene, $10,000; Huntingdon, $2,440; Indiana, $3,000; Jefferson, $800; Juniata, $5,000; Lackawanna, $36,800; Lancaster, $200,000; Lawrence, $3,680; Lebanon, $70,000; Lehigh, $39,880; Luzerne, $6,000; Lycoming, $25,400; McKean, 2,000; Mercer, $8,000; Mifflin, $2,000; Monroe, $2,000; Montgomery, $200,000; Montour, $10,320.

Northampton, $25,000; Northumberland, $20,000; Perry, $23,520; Philadelphia, $5,520; Pike, $1,720; Potter, $1,000; Schuylkill, $39,760; Snyder, $5,560; Somerset, $17,480; Sullivan, $800; Susquehanna, $6,000; Tioga, $2,600; Union, $2,000; Venango, $1,200; Warren, $2,000; Washington, $48,000; Wayne, $32,000; Westmoreland, $36,000; Wyoming, $11,400; and York, $80,000.

Five County Fairs Scheduled Next Week

Five county fairs are scheduled to be held during the week of August 12 to 17, according to reports to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

These fairs are:

County	Place	Date
Armstrong	Ford City	Aug. 14-17
Berks	Kutztown	Aug. 13-16
Dauphin	Linglestown	Aug. 13-16
Perry	Newport	Aug. 13-16
York	Red Lion	Aug. 10-17

Lamb Crop Larger

The indicated lamb crop in Pennsylvania this year is 272,000 compared to 259,000 last year, according to the Federal State Crop Reporting Service. The larger crop is due to an increase of 15,000 in number of breeding ewes reported on farms.

Trend of Agriculture in Lackawanna County

The trend of agriculture in Lackawanna County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for two periods centering around 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1884	1924
Number of farms		1,645	1,715
Improved land in farms	acres	87,500	60,200
Expenditures for fertilizer		$9,300	$115,900
Value of implements and machinery		$273,000	$1,272,100
Crop production			
Corn	bus.	92,800	141,200
Wheat	bus.	7,300	1,800
Oats	bus.	192,800	196,000
Rye	bus.	22,500	6,800
Buckwheat	bus.	53,700	28,500
Potatoes	bus.	206,100	320,100
Hay	tons	35,600	34,200
Trees of bearing age			
Apple		106,800	90,000
Peach		2,400	5,900
Livestock numbers			
Horses		3,800	2,900
Mules		120	140
Milk cows		8,000	9,000
Other cattle		5,000	2,700
Sheep		6,600	400
Swine		4,900	1,400
Hens and pullets of laying age		41,700	105,200
Eggs produced	dozs.	211,000	759,500
Milk produced	gals.	3,648,800	5,246,300
Butter made on farms	lbs.	734,000	209,700
Honey produced	lbs.	20,400	29,800

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Hessian Fly Causes Loss to Wheat Growers in Penna.

The Hessian fly, a pest of the wheat growers since the Revolutionary War days, continues to cause losses in many counties in Pennsylvania, according to C. C. Hill, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is the author of a new bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture entitled "The Hessian Fly in Pennsylvania."

The present situation threatens heavy infestations of this pest for the next few years, Mr. Hill states. In many of the wheat growing counties infestations have recently increased noticeably. In addition to the south-central counties, losses have occurred in the western part of the Commonwealth, thus increasing the area of damage. The most heavily infested counties are Union, Montour, Snyder, Huntingdon, Cumberland, and Franklin.

The damage is caused by the insect in the following way: Eggs are deposited in the grooves on the upper surface of wheat leaves. In the course of a few days the egg hatches, a small maggot or larva crawls down the leaf, finally reaching a joint near the base of the plant. There it lodges and feeds by sucking sap from the stem. The plant is weakened by this feeding operation and eventually breaks over.

The following control measures are recommended:

(1) Where practical and other crops are not thereby injured, destroy all volunteer wheat whenever it appears by discing, harrowing, or other means and thus prevent the fly from becoming established on it.

(2) Practice crop rotation and thus avoid sowing wheat on wheat stubble.

(3) Prepare a good seed bed, use good seed and make sure that the soil is sufficiently fertile to furnish all the proper nourishment that the young wheat plants can use.

(4) Sow as late as possible to avoid the fall generation of the fly.

More Young Chickens Reported on Farms

More young chickens but fewer laying hens on farms in Pennsylvania is indicated by the Federal-State poultry and egg outlook report.

A 10 per cent increase in number of young chickens on hand July 1 this year over July 1 a year ago is shown for Pennsylvania as well as the entire country. This increase just about balances the reduction in number of young birds reported in the United States on July 1 last year, so that present numbers are practically the same as two years ago, the report states.

Regarding future poultry and egg prices, the report says:

"The demand for poultry this fall promises to be good, as there are no signs of a serious recession in business activity and general buying power in the near future. With an increase of 10 per cent in production this year over last, marketings this fall should show considerable increase. The strong demand for poultry that has been shown this season will tend to limit to some extent the price reductions to be expected from this increase in supply. Should there be some reduction in business activity during the winter the spring market for poultry might be affected adversely.

"The price situation appears favorable for the coming fall, with the peak prices for fresh eggs probably above those of last fall. With probable increased receipts of fresh eggs during December and January, especially from commercial flocks, the prices of the higher grades may suffer more than the usual reduction during those months, even though the prices of other eggs may be maintained on a par with those of a year earlier. With the prospective increase in egg supplies next spring, some recessions below prices prevailing this spring may be expected, even though demand should be maintained at this year's level. A weakening in business activity, should this occur, might have a further depressing effect upon egg price levels."

Milk Plant Fraud Brings Heavy Fine

All plants where milk is received from farmers and payments made on the basis of Babcock butterfat tests are being thoroughly investigated by field agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, according to a statement from the Director, Dr. James W. Kellogg.

Several violations in which many farmers suffered a loss have been unearthed during the past few months and the parties responsible prosecuted. A second violation by one of the largest milk buyers in the southeastern counties has prompted the Bureau to issue another warning to all milk dealers.

The Bureau makes clear that under-reading the test so as to underpay farmers is the most vicious kind of fraud and makes the responsible parties liable to a fine of $100 to $1,000 or a 9-month jail sentence.

"All plants paying for milk on the butterfat basis are required to employ competent and licensed testers," Doctor Kellogg explains. "Under-reading as well as over-reading tests within slight variations may be due to lack of care and competency on the part of testers but when the majority of tests at one plant are consistently under-read to the extent of from one-third to one per cent or more, it is clear that such variations are a plain attempt to defraud producers by submitting reports showing low tests and making payments accordingly.

"The Department's representatives are continuing the thorough check-up, started several months ago, of the activities of all the milk plants and the accuracy of tests made by testers. In all cases where discrepancies are found legal actions will be instituted against the persons responsible, and licenses of incompetent and careless testers will be revoked."

Crop and Livestock Report is Issued

The crop and livestock report for 1928 has been issued in bulletin form by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This bulletin gives by counties the estimates for the production of the principal field crops during the year and the number of each class of livestock on farms as of January 1, 1929. The bulletin also contains estimates on the amount of commercial fertilizer and lime used for agricultural purposes, the number of farms having motor conveniences, power equipment and home conveniences.

The bulletin is free and can be secured by addressing a request to the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Where to Attend Fairs Next Week

Harrisburg, August 15.—Seven fairs are scheduled for next week, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

These are:

County	Place	Date
Bucks	Quakertown	August 20-24
Butler	Butler	August 20-23
Greene	Waynesburg	August 20-23
Lancaster	Lancaster	August 20-24
Mifflin	Lewistown	August 20-24
Somerset	Meyersdale	August 20-23
York	Fawn Grove	August 21-24

Trend of Agriculture in Lancaster County

The trend of agriculture in Lancaster County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Numer of farms		.....	9,255	11,455
Improved land in farms	acres	402,500	491,600	409,800
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$294,600	$897,500
Value of implements and machinery		$939,200	$2,133,800	$9,364,500
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	1,555,500	3,276,700	5,706,100
Wheat	bus.	1,247,200	2,091,200	2,627,700
Oats	bus.	1,477,500	1,335,600	699,100
Rye	bus.	299,900	75,700	39,400
Buckwheat	bus.	9,400	3,100	5,300
Potatoes	bus.	222,100	455,400	1,061,600
Hay	tons	77,800	145,900	170,400
Tobacco	lbs.	378,100	21,582,100	51,468,500
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	176,300	147,600
Peach		.....	26,800	57,800
Livestock numbers				
Horses		18,800	25,000	19,100
Mules		300	3,850	8,830
Milk cows		25,400	39,200	38,800
Other cattle		27,900	24,700	40,200
Sheep		30,900	6,400	3,400
Swine		66,300	62,900	43,300
Hens and pullets of laying age		.....	459,600	1,298,400
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	2,384,600	8,609,600
Milk produced	gals.	.....	16,140,300	23,309,400
Butter made on farms	lbs.	1,907,800	3,222,400	1,286,600
Honey produced	lbs.	7,500	31,300	46,000

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture PA 1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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The Crop Prospects

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service has issued the following estimates for Pennsylvania as of August 1:

Corn: 5,000,000 bushels more than last year but 2,650,000 less than the 5-year average.

Wheat: 3,200,000 bushels more than last year but 1,500,000 less than the 5-year average.

Oats: 3,600,000 bushels less than last year and 6,100,000 less than the 5-year average.

Rye: 500,000 more than last year, 40,000 bushels less than the 5-year average.

Buckwheat: Approximately the same as last year but 600,000 bushels less than the 5-year average.

Potatoes: 5,000,000 bushels less than last, 2,000,000 more than the 5-year average.

Tobacco: 2,000,000 pounds more than last year, 700,000 pounds less than the 5-year average.

Hay: 500,000 tons less than last year, 50,000 tons less than the 5-year average.

Apples: 2,250,000 bushels less than last year, 3,600,000 less than the 5-year average.

Peaches: 750,000 bushels less than last year, 400,000 less than the 5-year average.

Pears: Less than half of last year and also of the 5-year average.

Grapes: 5,600 tons less than last year but approximately the same as the 5-year average.

Bean Beetle Control

According to reports reaching the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, rumors have been circulated through the southeastern part of the Commonwealth that magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts) is a control for the Mexican bean beetle, when used at the rate of one pound to five gallons of water.

In tests conducted by entomologists eggs, larvae, pupae, and adult bean beetles were sprayed with the chemical without any noticeable effect upon the insects.

Successful control measures for Mexican bean beetles are described by the Bureau in a circular which can be secured free.

Public Shows Greater Interest in Farming

An increase of public interest in agriculture and in activities relating to the industry during recent years is indicated by records being kept by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Clippings of published articles, based upon material distributed by the department for publication, show that this information reached on the average monthly in 1925, 6,300,000 readers of newspapers and farm papers published in Pennsylvania; in 1926, 6,800,000; in 1927, 9,900,000; and in 1928, 10,500,000—an increase over 1925 of 4,200,000. The figures for 1929 are showing an increase over 1928.

Many of the smaller newspapers are not received by the State clipping service so that the actual number of people who have an opportunity to read information released by the department is even greater.

Poultry Certification to Start September 1

Poultry certification work which includes the selection of birds according to recognized standards, will begin September 1, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

It is anticipated by the Bureau of Markets that approximately 150,000 birds will be handled during the coming year, or approximately 35,000 more than last year. The work will be done in over half the counties in the Commonwealth.

Nearly 300 flock owners will cooperate in this breed improvement work which has for its goal the production of higher quality, more standardized breeding stock, baby chicks and eggs.

The rules and regulations have been printed and mailed to all interested poultrymen. Each one has been urged by the Bureau to give the matter immediate consideration and to make application on or before September 1.

County Fair Season Is Well Under Way

According to dates reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the fair season in the Commonwealth is now well under way.

Among fairs scheduled for next week are:

County	Place	Date
Bradford	Towanda	Aug. 27-31
Cambria	Carrolltown	Aug. 27-31
Centre	Centre Hall	Aug. 24-30
Clarion	Clarion	Aug. 27-30
Cumberland	Williams Grove	Aug. 26-31
Erie	Wattsburg	Aug. 27-30
Lawrence	New Castle	Aug. 27-30
Northampton	Nazareth	Aug. 27-31
Susquehanna	Montrose	Aug. 28-30
Tioga	Westfield	Aug. 27-30
Washington	Washington	Aug. 26-31
Westmoreland	Ligonier	Aug. 27-30

463,000 Dogs Licensed

Over 463,000 individual dog licenses were issued during the first six months this year, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Latest reports to the Bureau of Animal Industry indicate that 16,871 more dogs were licensed to July 1, this year, than during the corresponding period a year ago. Likewise, over 1,000 more worthless dogs have been killed and approximately 1,200 more dog owners have been prosecuted for violating the law this year than a year ago to August 1.

Trend of Agriculture in Lawrence County

The trend of agriculture in Lawrence County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		----------	2,605	2,605
Improved land in farms	acres	108,800	163,700	108,700
Expenditures for fertilizer		----------	$10,400	$79,000
Value of implements and machinery		$150,700	$340,100	$1,903,300
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	205,600	555,600	650,600
Wheat	bus.	168,200	249,700	177,700
Oats	bus.	146,100	571,100	572,300
Rye	bus.	16,400	9,400	23,200
Buckwheat	bus.	32,100	23,800	25,200
Potatoes	bus.	61,200	107,500	147,300
Hay	tons	22,000	43,800	55,500
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		----------	123,400	68,500
Peach		----------	28,600	51,100
Livestock numbers				
Horses		2,500	8,200	5,700
Mules		----------	85	165
Milk cows		6,300	9,600	11,400
Other cattle		8,000	10,700	6,400
Sheep		76,700	65,100	7,500
Swine		15,500	16,600	7,500
Hens and pullets of Laying age		----------	85,900	163,900
Eggs produced	dozs.	----------	416,000	991,300
Milk produced	gals.	----------	3,708,900	5,784,400
Butter made on farms	lbs.	420,700	927,600	576,000
Maple products				
Sugar	lbs.	20,700	500	200
Sirup	gals.	1,600	3,200	800
Honey produced	lbs.	23,100	21,000	6,000

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Pennsylvania's Fight Against Insect Pests

"Pennsylvania farms and nurseries, representing investments of millions of dollars, have the entire world as a market," states Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan, in explaining the absolute necessity of Federal and State quarantines against plant pests.

"No state, in such favorable circumstances, can afford to disregard local outbreaks of devastating insects which as yet infest only very small portions of the entire country. Other states and countries are just as anxious to have the needless spread of Japanese beetles and European corn borers stopped as are people in the uninfested portions of our own Commonwealth.

"Therefore, when you are stopped at the quarantine line and your vehicle is searched for carriers of beetles or borers, remember this inspection is a part of a national program. The Federal Plant Quarantine Law requires that such quarantines be established and the U. S. Government provides almost twice as much money for doing control work as does Pennsylvania. Unless the State fully cooperates, the Federal authorities, in justice to other states, must quarantine the entire State. Such a procedure would greatly handicap, if not shut off important features of our extensive farm trade with other sections of the country.

76,000,000 Plants Certified

"Fortunately, through her effective work in cooperation with the Federal Government and other states, Pennsylvania has retained the confidence and good will of buyers of her products the world over. Last year, 76,000,000 plants, 6,000,000 packages of farm produce, 10,200 cars of sand and soil, 55,000 bales of hay, and 25,000 boxes of cut flowers were certified for shipment out of the Japanese Beetle area alone. Without this certification—without this means of satisfying other states and countries that every reasonable precaution is being taken to protect them, our producers would be deprived of important outside markets or would have to comply with all sorts of restrictive measures enforced by other states.

"Even more important than the establishment of quarantine lines, is the employment of capable men as inspectors. The Federal and State governments deem it advisable that only men of the highest character, with a knowledge of insect and plant life, be employed. This applies to the scouts as well as to the farm products and nursery inspectors.

Scouting Work Essential

"The scouting work is done largely by the Federal government as a basis for effective control work. The exact area and density of infestation are determined by the scouts so that parasites may be released to the greatest advantage and the territory quarantined may be kept at the absolute minimum.

"We are happy to say that last year, Pennsylvania cleaned up a larger corn borer infected area and showed a greater decrease in borer infestation than any other State.

"The beetles and corn borers are staging a mighty offensive. The battle is the concern of people 2,000 and 3,000 miles away the same as our own citizens. It is a fight for the nation, not merely for Pennsylvania."

Fewer But Better Fertilizers Being Sold

Fewer brands but higher grades of fertilizer are being sold to farmers in this Commonwealth, according to a report from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Approximately 100 fewer kinds of fertilizers were registered with the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry for sale in 1928 than were registered in 1925. This decrease is the result of an amendment to the State Fertilizer Law, effective January 1, 1926, which prohibits the sale of mixed fertilizers containing less than 14 per cent of total units of plant food. The registrations for 1925 numbered 1,339; for 1926, 1,285; for 1927, 1,272; and for 1928, 1,232.

While fewer brands are being sold the quality of fertilizer is much higher, Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau, explains. The total tonnage of fertilizer sold in 1925 was 328, 462; in 1926, 328,904; and in 1927, 326,514. The total plant food (nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash) contained in these fertilizers was estimated at 52,520 tons in 1925; 55,402 in 1926; and 80,801 in 1927. Thus, farmers secured 28,281 tons more plant food in 1927 than in 1925 with an actual purchase of 1,948 tons less fertilizer.

"The results of the 1928 inspection compared with that of the preceding year shows continued improvement in guarantees for the plant food supplied," the latest report from the Bureau indicates. "The average composition of each class was slightly higher than the averages estimated for 1927, showing a tendency to increase the plant food units and to sell higher grade materials."

$10,000 in Prizes for Exhibitors at 1930 State Show

Approximately $10,000 is being offered to prize winners at the Fourteenth Annual State Farm Products Show to be held in Harrisburg, January 21-24, 1930, according to the State Farm Products Show Commission.

The general premium list, which is now being printed, will show a number of new classes and an increase in prize money in several of the departments.

A class for turkeys and the Eastern Sectional Silver Wyandotte meet will be new features in the poultry department.

The premium list will show that 4,158 entries were made in the various departments at the 1929 show.

Poisonous Plants Most Dangerous During Hot, Dry Season

Poisonous plants in pastures are most likely to cause trouble during a hot, dry season, according to Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Such weather injures the pastures with the result that cattle eat plants which they do not ordinarily care for.

Among the troublesome plants, according to the botanist, are the following: white snake-root, water hemlock, poison hemlock, wild cherry, black locust, mountain laurel, sheep laurel, bracken fern, flowering spurge, and black nightshade.

Some of these plants are quite poisonous and may cause sickness and death when eaten even in small quantities. Others are less poisonous and must be eaten in large quantities before any trouble will be noticed.

One of the most dangerous plants in late summer is the white snake-root. It is ordinarily not eaten by cattle but when pastures are dry the animals eat the tops of the plants often with fatal results.

Farmers who have lost animals during the summer or fall seasons should examine their pastures for plants which are likely to cause poisoning. Any suspicious plants may be sent to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for identification and for information on poisonous qualities.

County Fair Schedule

Harrisburg, August 29—According to reports to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the county fairs for next week are:

County	Place	Date
Beaver	Junction Park	Aug. 31-Sept. 4
Bradford	Troy	Sept. 3-6
Butler	N. Washington	Sept. 5-7
Cambria	Ebensburg	Sept. 2-7
Dauphin	Harrisburg	Sept. 2-6
McKean	Smethport	Sept. 2-6
Mercer	Stoneboro	Aug. 31-Sept. 4
Montgomery	Hatfield	Sept. 2-7
Schuylkill	Cressona	Sept. 2-6

Trend of Agriculture in Lebanon County

The trend of Agriculture in Lebanon County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for three periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	2,440	2,430
Improved land in farms	acres	119,800	153,200	133,900
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$48,800	$124,600
Value of implements and machinery		$198,400	$445,800	$1,632,600
Crop production:				
Corn	bus.	240,500	837,500	1,437,000
Wheat	bus.	244,800	516,600	647,300
Oats	bus.	302,600	597,900	620,500
Rye	bus.	111,200	64,200	21,600
Buckwheat	bus.	600	700	800
Potatoes	bus.	73,700	167,200	348,300
Hay	tons	21,100	44,900	46,400
Tobacco	lbs.	.....	489,700	502,700
Trees of bearing age:				
Apple		.....	76,500	55,900
Peach		.....	7,700	33,600
Livestock numbers:				
Horses		5,400	8,100	4,800
Mules		45	880	2,250
Milk cows		6,800	11,300	10,800
Other cattle		8,200	11,000	6,800
Sheep		7,000	1,300	700
Swine		14,300	17,400	14,500
Hens and pullets of laying age		.....	122,800	268,900
Egg produced	dozs.	.....	723,000	1,963,700
Milk produced	gals.	.....	4,192,400	6,536,200
Butter made on farms	lbs.	417,100	900,500	148,400
Honey produced	lbs.	300	5,900	10,100

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Melezitose Appears In Pennsylvania Again

Melezitose, a substance gathered by bees which crystalizes, ruins the honey and thereby causes loss to beekeepers, especially in dry seasons, is being found in Pennsylvania this year, according to Charles N. Greene, chief apiary inspector, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The story about finding melezitose in 1917 for the first time in the United States is one of the unique sidelights in American beekeeping, and of local interest because the discovery was made in central Pennsylvania.

In July, 1917, beekeepers in several places in Perry and Juniata Counties noticed that their honey was crystalizing shortly after the bees placed it in the hives. Not only did this make the sale of the honey difficult but it also made the honey unfit for winter stores for the bees. Coming as it did during the World War, when a shortage of sugar prevailed and when every effort was being made to increase the production of honey, the reported trouble was given serious consideration for fear of a disease which might spread over a wide area. The beekeeper who first reported the trouble and was most anxious to have an investigation made, seemed convinced, however, that the trouble was not a disease but the result of annoyed neighbors feeding the bees some mysterious substance.

Honey Dew On Pines

Mr. Greene made a careful investigation of the apiaries and obtained evidence that the honey in question was derived not from floral nectar but from honey dew—the sweet fluid which collects on plants as the result of the activities of aphids and other insects. As far as he could determine at the time, the bees obtained this honey dew from some species of pine trees, several of which were abundant in the vicinity. A sample of the honey was sent to the United States Department of Agriculture and it was in this sample that melezitose, up to that time an exclusive German product, was first recognized.

Close observation covering several seasons led State and Federal scientists and foresters to the conclusion that the source of the melezitose was certain scale insects which lived on the scrub or jack pine common throughout the section from which beekeepers reported trouble. Upon microscopic examination, melezitose could be seen in the honey dew collected from branches of these pines. This indicated to the scientists that the bees collected the substance as it occurred and did not change its properties in any way.

Further research revealed the possible introduction of melezitose-forming insects from Europe on Scotch pines which were imported and used in central Pennsylvania for reforesting denuded hills.

July Weather Important

The extent of trouble caused by bees gathering the honey dew on pine trees appears to be closely associated with the weather in July. Dry weather in July decreases the growth and bloom of white clover, an important source of nectar, so that bees seek other sources of supply. Since the dry weather likewise permits the accumulation of honey dew on pine trees, the bees seek it because of its sweetness. A wet July has just the opposite effect. It promotes the growth of white clover and at the same time keeps the honey dew from collecting on the pine branches. Undoubtedly, the prevailing dry weather during July and August accounts for the recurrence of melezitose this year.

It is a strange coincidence that the source of melezitose, known only to German chemists before the World War, should be discovered in a more or less accidental way in the United States during the War period. The product has practically no commercial value at the present time.

Rapid Progress In Bang Disease Control

Since the Pennsylvania plan for control of Bang disease, commonly known as bovine infectious abortion, was adopted in 1920, blood testing—an essential feature of the plan—has been done in 2,700 herds, according to a report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Eight hundred and twenty-nine herds are now signed up under the Plan and 230 certificates for abortion-free herds have been issued.

The rapidly increasing interest among dairymen and breeders in the control of the Bang disease is indicated by the fact that blood testing is being done in more than three times as many herds today as early in 1928.

The Bang disease is known throughout the dairy world. The plan adopted in Pennsylvania, which is based upon the sanitary principles, repeated blood testing, and the elimination of reactors, was the first systematic effort for control and eradication to be made on a state-wide scale. The success of the method is indicated by the growth of the work. A number of other states as far west as the Pacific coast have adopted and are now following many or all of the important features of the Plan as used here.

Packaged Apples Must Conform to State Law

Apple growers, shippers, and dealers are reminded by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture of a State law requiring closed packages in which apples have been packed to carry the name and address of the packer, the variety of apple contained, the size of package, and the minimum size of fruit. The law also requires that the apples on the face of the package be a fair representation of the fruit in the balance of the container. The law is compulsory on all apples packed in closed packages within the Commonwealth.

It is explained that this law does not require the compulsory use of the official standard grades but all apple growers and packers are encouraged to use these grades as the basis for classifying their product. A larger percentage of the commercial apple crop will be packed according to these standard grades this year than ever before, according to present indications.

Mechanical Man Wins First Prize

Because of its ability in packing eggs, the mechanical man, a Bureau of Markets feature of the county fair exhibit arranged by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, will finish the fair circuit with at least one blue ribbon.

At the Centre County Grange Fair, the judges were so impressed with the robot's ability to handle eggs that they awarded it a first prize.

The exhibit, designed to show correct methods of packing eggs, insect and disease control work, and other activities of the Department, has been a popular educational feature at a number of the county fairs this year, according to R. G. Bressler, deputy secretary of agriculture.

Seven County Fairs Scheduled Next Week

Seven county and local fairs, marking the seventh week of the season, will be held in the Commonwealth during the week of September 16 to 21, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These are:

County	Place	Date
Cumberland	Newville	Sept. 17-20
Dauphin	Gratz	Sept. 17-20
Fayette	Dawson	Sept. 17-20
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Sept. 17-20
Lehigh	Allentown	Sept. 17-21
Tioga	Mansfield	Sept. 18-21
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	Sept. 17-21

Trend of Agriculture in Luzerne County

The trend of agriculture in Luzerne County, as indicated by Federal Census figures and State estimates for the periods centering around 1844, 1884 and 1924, compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Item	Unit	Approximate Period 1844	1884	1924
Number of farms		.....	2,905	2,840
Improved land in farms	acres	134,600	150,100	104,300
Expenditures for fertilizer		.....	$35,400	$171,400
Value of implements and machinery		$236,100	$447,700	$2,050,700
Crop production				
Corn	bus.	271,200	363,200	427,500
Wheat	bus.	204,900	64,800	107,800
Oats	bus.	318,400	307,200	321,500
Rye	bus.	111,600	119,200	66,600
Buckwheat	bus.	124,000	121,600	72,200
Potatoes	bus.	283,600	357,800	800,000
Hay	tons	32,900	36,000	38,700
Trees of bearing age				
Apple		.....	123,200	176,900
Peach		.....	9,700	31,200
Livestock numbers				
Horses		5,900	6,100	4,300
Mules		15	280	425
Milk cows		7,900	8,900	8,500
Other cattle		8,500	6,600	3,200
Sheep		40,500	6,100	1,100
Swine		26,700	13,200	5,300
Hens and pullets of laying age		.....	84,300	142,700
Eggs produced	dozs.	.....	415,000	1,006,500
Milk produced	gals.	.....	3,730,900	4,447,500
Butter made on farms	lbs.	558,200	810,300	393,900
Honey produced	lbs.	25,500	44,000	30,100

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Record Acre Yield of Potatoes--696 Bushels-- To Be Shown as Large Pyramid at State Show

The highest acre yield of potatoes ever produced in Pennsylvania—696 bushels—grown by H. J. Walton and Sons of Chester County, will be exhibited in a huge pyramid at the State Farm Products Show, in Harrisburg, January 22-25, according to the State Farm Products Show Commission.

An exhibit of 651.4 bushel, the record acre yield in 1927, proved one of the most popular attractions at the State Show a year ago.

The potato pyramid this year, will cover more than 400 square feet of space at the base and will extend to the top of the exhibit room. Three hundred and forty-eight, two-bushel sacks will be required to hold this acre crop of more than 100,000 potatoes.

Walton, who grew over 600 bushel on an acre in 1927, accomplished the feat of becoming Potato King of Pennsylvania this year by following out recognized principles of potato culture. He used certified Russet seed, and planted on a heavy blue grass sod in rows 28 inches apart and in hills seven inches apart. He used fertilizer liberally and cultivated frequently. The patch was sprayed 12 times.

His acre yield is eight bushels more than the highest previous record, that of Ray Briggs of Lackawanna County who, in 1924, produced 688 bushels on a measured acre.

More than 350 farmers qualified for the Pennsylvania 400-bushel potato club, during the past year. Since each of these farmers is expected to exhibit that portion of his crop taken from 40 feet of row, it is anticipated that the potato exhibit at the State Show this year will be the largest ever assembled in the United States.

Baby Chicks Hatched By the Millions; New Season Under Way

Another season of hatching baby chicks in gigantic incubators where thousands of eggs are handled at one time, is getting under way in this Commonwealth, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Artificial incubation of eggs has been known to the Chinese and Japanese for thousands of years, the Department points out in telling of the history of one of Pennsylvania's most recent industries. In ancient times, heating manure placed around so-called ovens provided the medium for hatching eggs. Not until about 1850 was the present form of incubator described but still the setting hen provided the only reliable hatching medium for many years. Later, the small incubator was perfected and then the discovery was made that baby chicks, when properly packaged could be shipped long distances without ill effect. This led to the development of vast incubators which along with the improved small incubators has changed the status of the setting hen from a necessity to a nuisance on many farms.

The hatching of baby chicks is now one of the most important branches of the poultry industry in this State. One Pennsylvania hatchery alone produced more than a million chicks last year, and these were marketed in practically every state of the Union. Almost half of the hatcherymen in Pennsylvania sell chicks in other states, some even sell in Canada.

The hatching season, according to a recent survey made by the Bureau of Statistics, opened last year on January 1 and closed October 30. Some hatcheries did not begin to produce chicks until May 20 while with others, the season was over by March 15. The average date when the first hatch came off was March 1 and the last hatch, June 9, making the average duration of the season over three months, though one hatcheryman operated almost nine months of the year.

More Chicks Hatched

Of hatcheries cooperating in the survey, 267 reported an incubator capacity of 5,458,004 eggs, that is, the incubators would hold that many eggs if set full at one time. Compared with 1927, the increase in incubator capacity in 1928 amounted to 15.4 per cent. Those hatcherymen who reported plans for 1929, indicated an increase of only 4.2 per cent in incubator capacity.

Hatcheries numbering 244 set a total of 16,037,072 eggs last season. Settings were approximately three and a third times the incubator capacity. Slightly more than two-thirds of the hatcheries do custom hatching.

From a total of 15,835,257 eggs set in 1928 by 236 hatcheries 9,981,051 salable chicks—63 per cent of the eggs set—were hatched, the total number of chicks according to reports from 213 hatcheries, being 102.8 per cent of the number hatched in 1927.

So important has the commercial chick hatchery become in the development of the poultry industry of the Commonwealth that the Bureau of Markets has well under way an "accredited hatchery plan" designed to improve the quality of baby chicks offered for sale. More than 50 hatcheries cooperated in this work in 1928.

Less Early Potatoes

A bright spot in the potato situation for Pennsylvania producers who are holding their 1928 crop, is the report of the United States Department of Agriculture that growers of early potatoes in the South intend to reduce their acreage 29 per cent compared with last year.

The proposed reduction in acreage appears to be distributed among growers of both large and small acreages in all of the important early potato states. The intended reduction by states is as follows: Florida 30 per cent; Texas 25 per cent; Alabama 34 per cent; Louisiana 18 per cent; Georgia 41 per cent; South Carolina 44 per cent; North Carolina 35 per cent; Arkansas 13 per cent; Oklahoma 43 per cent; Virginia 23 per cent and Maryland 23 per cent.

This statement of farmers' intentions to plant is not a forecast of the acreage that will actually be planted, the Department explains. It is simply an indication of what farmers had in mind to plant at the time they made their reports, compared with the acreage planted by them last year. The acreage actually planted may be larger or smaller than these early intention reports indicate, due to weather conditions, price changes, labor supply or limitations of credit, and the effect of the report itself upon producers' action.

If present intentions are carried out, it appears that held-over potatoes in the late potato states will have less than the usual competition from early southern potatoes, the Department concludes.

Misleading Labels On Chocolate Drinks Are Unlawful

A chocolate drink composed of skimmed milk powder, sweetened and flavored with chocolate and which does not contain as much milk fat as a chocolate milk made of pure whole milk and flavored with chocolate, can not be labelled and sold as a "milk" drink, according to a ruling of the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

The popularity of chocolate milk as a drink has induced a large number of milk plants to prepare and place on sale milk flavored with chocolate, the Bureau states. In view of this, the following explanation of the food laws as they relate to chocolate drinks of all kinds has been issued by the Bureau:

"Chocolate milk sold as such is required to be composed of pure whole milk, meeting the standards of the milk law, flavored with pure chocolate and labelled accordingly. The sale of such a drink without labelling is unlawful and labelling it necessary to distinguish it from the so-called chocolate drinks which are usually composed of skimmed milk or skimmed milk powder sweetened and flavored with chocolate and which do not contain as much milk fat as does chocolate milk.

"Chocolate drink is required to be labelled as such, and cannot be labelled or sold as a "milk" drink because it does not contain milk and is classified as a beverage requiring registration under the Beverage Law as do all other non-alcoholic beverages.

"It is important, therefore, that all persons preparing chocolate milk not only label it to show its character but that they make sure it is composed of pure whole milk flavored with chocolate and properly labelled in order to avoid making unlawful sales."

End of Volume